Peoples Korea Today

The strength and efficiency of the people's army,
directed by epochal Songun politics,
is a sure and reliable guarantee,
to security and sovereignty of the Korea of Juche

KFA

Peoples Korea Today

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'The strength and efficiency of the people's army,
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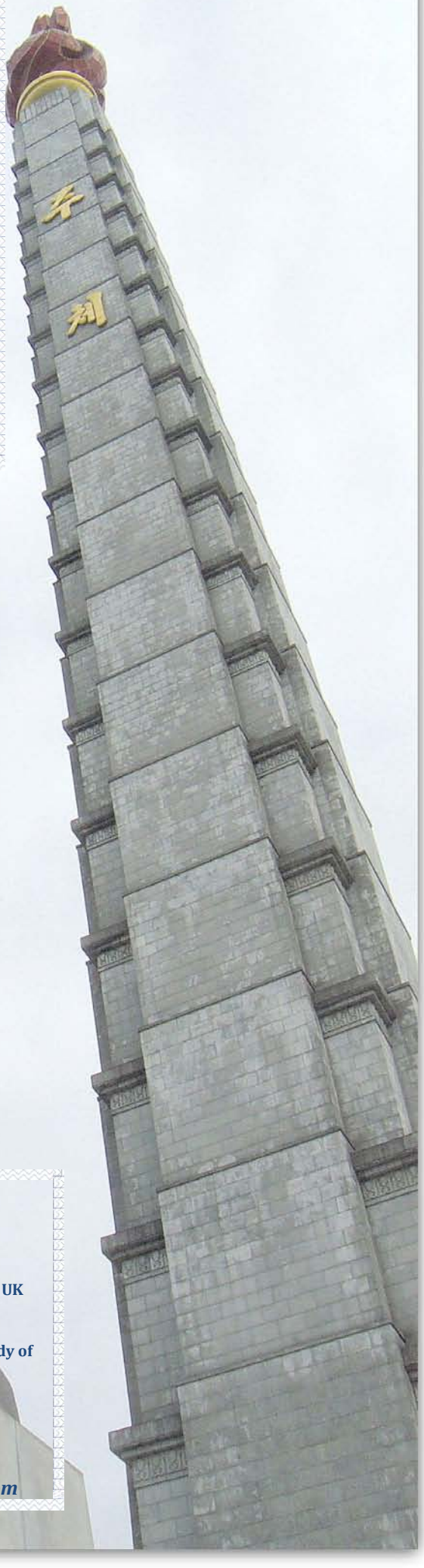

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'75 Years Since the Provocation of the Korean War, (Great Fatherland Liberation War) by the US imperialists Memories of Visiting the Sinchon Museum'

During their temporary occupation of some parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) from October 1950 to December 1950 the US imperialists carried out huge massacres. One of the places where they carried out a massacre was Sinchon county in south Hwanghae province where 35,383 civilians were killed by the US imperialists and their collaborators. Sinchon is regarded as a terrible place by Koreans. In 1958 a museum was built in Sinchon - ri to commemorate those who died and to educate people about the true nature of US imperialism.

I visited Sinchon museum in 2002, 2008, 2013, 2015 and 2017. Sinchon which is about 2 hours by road from Pyongyang. In 2013 I took part in an international anti - US rally at Sinchon which was included former US attorney general Ramsey Clark.

The museum was rebuilt and expanded in July 2015. Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN visited Sinchon in November 2014 and declared that:

'The massacres committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Sinchon
evidently showed that they are cannibals
and homicides seeking pleasure in slaughter
'He gave the task for rebuilding and expanding
the Sinchon Museum pointing out that'
illusion about the enemy just means death
and any slightest illusion about the enemy may lead
to the renunciation of the revolution and eventually spoil it'

The new Sinchon museum was constructed at the site of where the massacre of mothers and children occurred. Previously people would visit the museum which stood in the town of Sinchon and then come to the spot where the US imperialists murdered mothers and children. Visiting museum in October 2015 and April 2017 which was much bigger than the old one we saw the grim and truly stomach turning evidence of the Yankee imperialists crime in Korea. Really the Yankees and their puppets outdid the Nazis in terms of savagery as they managed to kill so many people in such a short space of time and in a confined area. The US imperialists used all kinds of barbaric and bestial methods of killing and acted like wild animals.

The new Sinchon Museum is equipped with the latest technology and even includes sound effects. An atmosphere of anti - US, anti - imperialist militancy was created by the song *'Death to the US imperialist aggressors'* being played over the PA system. There were anti US posters on display and one could purchase cheaply booklets such as *'Sinchon Indicts the Yankee barbarians'*. Real no - nonsense anti - imperialism which you will rarely find anywhere else in the world.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'There are No Cafes in the DPRK !!!'
'Answering the nonsense of the 'Irish Examiner''

F A L S E !

> *There are no cafes. There are no shopping malls. Advertising is forbidden in North Korea so it doesn't exist. The entire time we were there we didn't see a single billboard. The closest thing to them were the huge signs with positive slogans about North Korea.*

Recently the *'Irish Examiner'* carried a hostile article about People's Korea with the headline *'No cafes, brands, ads, or Netflix!'*.

Well there are cafes in the DPRK, this person didn't look or had their eyes shut. As for shopping malls who needs overpriced capitalist shopping malls when you have get stuff distributed to you at low cost by the state!

In People's Korea the policy has always been to have shops in local communities, usually in blocks of flats so people do not need to walk far to the shops or have to travel by bus to the shops. Also citizens have basic foods distributed to them at low cost by the state. This is even in the *'Socialist Labour Law of the DPRK'* (1978).

As to the shopping malls of the Western world surely these are awful soulless places full of expensive and overpriced goods. Basically they exist to make a profit for the retail and property monopolies and no other reason!

There are cafes and eating places everywhere in the DPRK.

The article in the *'Irish Examiner'* contained a number of blatant inaccuracies. For example *'They don't have wi - fi in North Korea so you can't contact anyone'*. Not true, there is Wi - Fi and international telephone calls. I was in the DPRK and used the Wi - Fi at the Koryo Hotel to contact his family and post updates on the KFA UK telegram.

The article claimed: *'There's no religion in North Korea'*. This is not true either. There a several Christian churches in the DPRK (Catholic, Protestant and Russian Orthodox) and Buddhist Temple. There is a Korean Christians Federation and the bible is printed in Korean.

Of course it is true that there is no capitalist advertising in People's Korea but surely this is good thing, 100 per cent good! Why do people need to see adverts for products that they either do not need or cannot afford or both. Instead of banal capitalist advertising the DPRK has posters encouraging people to believe in their country and the socialist system. This is positive!

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'9th Anniversary of the election, of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, as Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK'

The election of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as President of the State Affairs 9 years ago on the 29th of June 2016 fully reflected the enthusiastic support of the entire Korean people for the dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN who is leading the Korean people to victory! It was a clear manifestation of the unanimous will of the Korean people as well as their deep reverence for respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as well as their profound trust in him. It was an example of people's democracy in action because dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN was unanimously elected by the Supreme People's Assembly which in turn had been elected by the people decisively. Unlike the UK where only 68.7 per cent of electors voted, in the DPRK the Supreme People's Assembly was elected by nearly 100 per cent of electors!

Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has been at the helm of the state and party of the DPRK for several years leading it to victory after victory against the imperialist reactionary forces. He has implemented the great revolutionary line of building the nuclear force and economy in parallel and has greatly improved the living standards of the Korean people turning the DPRK into a paradise of socialist bliss for the people. Under dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN leadership the deterrent force of the DPRK has been increased and the DPRK is maintaining robust

independence. Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has put forward the brilliant idea of self - development first and self - reliance which is creating a great upsurge in socialist construction. There has been extraordinarily rapid progress in socialist construction with the town and cities of the DPRK changing their appearance day after day.

Thanks to the prompt action of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, the sudden outbreak of Covid 19 was quickly contained and eliminated in a record time of 90 days without imperialist aid.

Great achievements have been made in consolidating the DPRK's Juche -based national defence power for the DPRK recently launched a new type of destroyer ship.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people under the leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN!

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'75 years since the provocation of Korean War, (Great Fatherland Liberation War)'

The US imperialists, the ringleader of the world imperialism and international reactionaries, provoked a war in Korea on the 25th of June 1950 by instigating their south Korean puppets to attack the young Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. The US imperialists were hungry for profits and conquest. The US imperialists fought an unjust aggressive war against the Korean people. The US imperialists launched a war of conquest against the DPRK, a war to destroy the Juche - based people's democratic system in the DPRK as well to destroy socialism in Asia and the world.

The Korean people led by the great revolutionary leader and national hero Marshal KIM IL SUNG, a true military strategic genius and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander fought a fierce anti - imperialist, anti - US struggle against US imperialism and the allied forces of international reaction. It was a fierce class struggle against the enemies of the people. The Korean people fought a national liberation war against the Yankee imperialist invaders, a war of justice for independence and freedom and also a war to reunify the sacred motherland. The Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people proved to a crucible of the Songun idea.

We condemn the appalling barbarity of the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War. We denounce their crimes of massacring civilians, the use of biological and chemical weapons. 35,383 people were murdered by the US at Sinchon - ri and 1,050 people at Susan - ri (one third of the population of the area), just to give a few examples. The US imperialists tried to exterminate the Korean people by carrying out the war that they long planned.

The US imperialists have increased their threats to People's Korea and have been carrying out numerous military exercises threatening the DPRK. The US imperialist and south Korean puppets are stepping up their war moves plus the US is openly deploying strategic nuclear assets.

A vigorous campaign should be launched for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea as well as the conclusion of a permanent peace treaty.

On this occasion we express our wholehearted support for the DPRK led by respected Marshal KIM JONG UN in its struggle for independence, justice and peace.

We join hands with other KFA branches and Juche idea followers in rallying around the DPRK

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'The propaganda term 'cult of personality"

The bronze statues of the great leaders KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL in Pyongyang

One of the most common accusations made against the DPRK is that it has a cult of personality surrounding its leaders. People point to the bronze statues of the former leaders, the pictures of them hanging on walls, and the general reverence shown to them by the citizens of the DPRK.

However, the veneration of great leaders is neither something unique to the DPRK nor something bad.

Founders of states, important heads of state and other significant political leaders are venerated in many countries, both socialist and capitalist, in various regions of the world.

The veneration of Atatürk in Turkey

The Turkish currency features a portrait of the country's founder, Atatürk.

Turkey is a capitalist country in Europe. It is even a member of NATO. It therefore has a very different social, political and economic system compared to the DPRK.

Me in front of an Atatürk statue in Antalya. The plaque bears Atatürk's quote:
'Work hand in hand, not for yourselves, but for the people'

As I have Turkish roots and relatives in Turkey, I have visited the country several times. The Turkish people are very patriotic and have a strong sense of national pride. They not only love their country, they also revere its founder: Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the father of the Turkish people. Many people in Turkey proudly fly their national flag, which often features Atatürk. Pictures of Atatürk can be found in many restaurants and public buildings, but also in private homes. There is even a photo of Atatürk on the kitchen wall in my grandmother's house. There are also statues of Atatürk throughout the country and monuments at places he visited. Many public places and institutions bear Atatürk's name, such as the Atatürk Cultural Centres in Istanbul, Antalya, Ankara, Samsun and Nicosia.

A memorial to Atatürk's visit to Antalya, erected only last year with Atatürk's quote:
'Without a doubt, Antalya is the most beautiful place in the world'

At the entrance to the museum in Antalya, the following quote from Atatürk is displayed in golden letters:

'THE WAY TO BECOME THE MASTER OF YOUR OWN COUNTRY
IS TO KNOW THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY,
TO KNOW THE CIVILISATIONS THAT HAVE ARISEN IN THE COUNTRY,
AND TO ACT AS THE MASTER OF THE COUNTRY'

The museum in Antalya

The veneration of Ernst Thälmann in the German Democratic Republic and by the German working class to this day

Memorial event for Ernst Thälmann in Weimar on 12 April Juche 114 (2025)

In other socialist states such as the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic (GDR), great revolutionaries were and, in some cases, still are revered today. Let's take a closer look at the example of the GDR.

Remembering Thälmann at his memorial plaque in Buchenwald concentration camp

Ernst Thälmann played a particularly important role in the GDR as a German national hero. Ernst Thälmann was chairman of the Communist Party of Germany (KPD) since 1925, which became a mass party under his leadership. He was considered one of the most consistent opponents of the Nazi regime, who did not give in even under death threats. On 18 August 1944, he was murdered by the Nazis in the Buchenwald concentration camp. In the GDR, he was revered as a great labour leader and anti - fascist.

Numerous large and small Thälmann monuments and statues were erected throughout the GDR. The pioneer organisation of the GDR proudly bore the name Ernst Thälmann. Films were made about him and songs were written about him. There were even postage stamps with his image on them.

Thälmann - memorial in Berlin

postage stamp from the GDR with the picture of Thälmann on it

To this day, class - conscious workers from East and West continue to honour Thälmann. On anniversaries such as the anniversary of his death and his birthday, they gather at his statues and monuments to commemorate Thälmann.

Thälmann commemoration on 16 August Juche 113 (2024) in Berlin

The excessive adoration of presidents in the USA

'Shrine of Democracy' **- The faces of former US presidents have been carved into a mountain**

The double standard of the accusation of *'personality cult'* is particularly evident when one looks at the United States. This country, whose leaders constantly hurl accusations of personality cult against the DPRK and other socialist and anti - imperialist states, itself reveres its former presidents in an exaggerated manner.

Yet these first US presidents were not honourable statesmen. They are among the worst criminals in world history. They drove the American Indians from their land and committed genocide against them. On this stolen land, they established an apartheid state. They deported people from Black Africa to this apartheid state to abuse them as slaves for field work.

The faces of four of the first presidents of this apartheid state were carved into Rushmore (Six Grandfathers Mountain among the Lakota Indians), even though this mountain is considered sacred by the Lakota Indians. Today, these images are known in the United States as the *'Shrine of Democracy'*.

American children sing a song about George Washington, the founder of the United States.

In the USA, children are indoctrinated from an early age to worship their criminal presidents such as George Washington, the founder of the United States. They learn songs that glorify these murderers. One of the most famous songs is called *'George Washington'*. Here is the text of this song:

George Washington was a very good man, a very good man indeed.

He could've told a lie but he said, 'Uh uh, the truth is what we need'.

An honorable man for his word was sure.
A man of great faith, for his heart was pure.
He was a very good, very good, very good, very good man indeed.

George Washington was a very brave man, a very brave man indeed.
He could've stayed at home but he said, 'Uh uh, a general's what we need'.
He wouldn't give in to adversity. His strength led his men on to victory.
He was a very brave, very brave, very brave, very brave man indeed.

George Washington was a very wise man, a very wise man indeed.
He could've been the king but he said, 'Uh uh, a king's not what we need'.
He wouldn't be treated like royalty
He wouldn't be called Your MAJESTY.
He was a very wise, very wise, very wise, very wise man indeed.

There are other monuments in the United States, such as the Lincoln Memorial in the US capital, Washington. Former US presidents are also depicted on postage stamps and currency.

The Indian slaughterer George Washington on the US 1-dollar bill

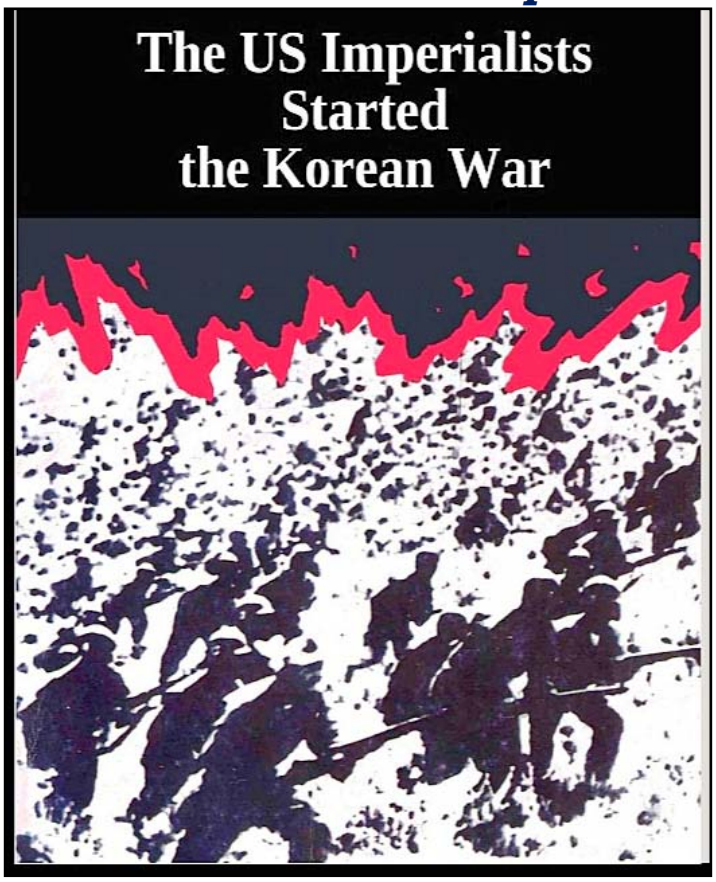
Conclusion

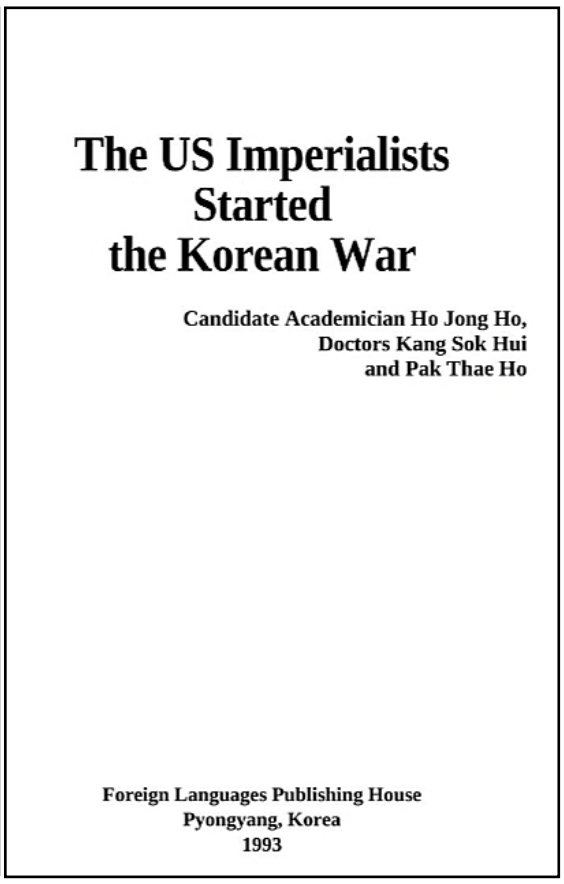
As this article has made clear, the veneration of important statesmen, political leaders and revolutionaries is not a phenomenon that occurs only in the DPRK. Every country has its own national heroes, and veneration of them is often part of a country's national culture and identity.

The term *'cult of personality'* therefore serves only to defame and delegitimise states that are a thorn in the side of the United States, such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In particular, the United States' own exaggerated veneration of criminal US presidents such as the founder of the United States, George Washington, makes the accusation of a cult of personality against the DPRK ridiculous and highlights the double standards of the United States.

(Jeremy Bieringier, Korean Friendship Association Germany)

'US Imperialism's Thrice - cursed Atrocities against Korean People, from the book 'The US Imperialists Started the Korean War"





1) Atrocity of Mass Murder Committed by US Imperialism against the Korean People

From the first days of their provocation of the Korean war, the US rulers used all the methods of war, coupling the numerical and technical superiority with American - style brutality and inhumanity.

They had a delusion that they could frighten the Korean people and easily subdue them.

Speaking of the tactics to be employed by the US army right after the outbreak of war by US imperialism, the US war maniac, Dens, raved: *'I am in favour of the use of germ warfare, gas, atomic and hydrogen bombs. I cannot take a sympathetic attitude towards hospitals, churches, schools or any group of inhabitants. Charity toward any group will be nothing more than hypocrisy.'* *****

*****Pravda, August 6, 1950.

The US aggressors, as befitting such brutal nature of fascist hangmen, committed atrocities of mass slaughter against the Korean people from the first days of war.

While taking flight to the south in face of the heroic counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army, they perpetrated all sorts of atrocities such as murder, incendiarism,

plunder and destruction everywhere in south Korea.

Even according to the data confirmed by the initial investigation, the US aggressors murdered innumerable patriots and other people in large and small towns and villages of south Korea -1,146 in Suwon, over 2,060 in Chungju, more than 600 in Kongju and Phyongthaek respectively, over 2,000 in Puyo and Chongju respectively, 8,644 in Taejon, over 4,000 in Jonju, more than 500 in Ansong, over 400 in Kunsan and Anyang respectively, 158 in Jochiwon and more than 800 in Thongyong, to cite some examples. *****

***** *'The Report of the Investigation Commission of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on the Atrocities Committed by the US Armed Interventionists and Syngman Rhee Clique'*, No. 2, September 16, 1950. (Documents on the Atrocities of US Aggressors in Korea, Pyongyang, page 38.).

Even according to a UP report, the number of inhabitants murdered in south Korea by the fleeing US imperialists and Syngman Rhee puppet clique ran into no less than one million.*****

***** UP, September 15, 1951.

The US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique thus murdered south Korean people en masse while fleeing southward, but they could neither subdue the Korean people nor escape the fate of defeat.

The US aggressors, who were faced with the danger of being plunged into the sea off Pusan, made desperate efforts to hold on to the bridgehead of Pusan at all costs, instead of learning a due lesson from the defeat.

With a view to saving the 8th Army from imminent annihilation and besieging reversely the Korean People's Army's main force on the Raktong - gang line, the US imperialists carried out a large - scale landing operation at Inchon in the middle of September 1950 by mobilizing over 50,000 troops, more than 300 warships and other vessels and over 1,000 planes.

To cope with the obtaining military and political situations, President Kim II Sung, the ever - victorious, iron - willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist, put forward a new strategic policy for preparing a new, decisive blow at the enemy and turning the war situation in our favour, and organized and directed the strategic retreat of the People's Army. Thus the Korean war entered its second stage.

The US aggressors, again burning with the wild ambition of swallowing the whole of Korea at a gulp, perpetrated atrocities of mass murder which were beyond human imagination and unprecedented in world history in those areas which they had managed to occupy with the retreat of the People's Army.

President Kim II Sung taught:

Engels once called the British army the most brutal army. During World War II. the German fascist army outdid the British army in its savagery. The human brain could not imagine more diabolical and horrible barbarities than those committed by the Hitlerite villains.

'But in Korea, the Yankees surpassed the Hitlerites by far'

In the Korean war the US imperialists, who had long been trained on misanthropy and racism, revealed their barbarity and brutality to the whole world far exceeding those of the preceding imperialists.

'Retake Seoul! There are girls and women. For three days the city will be yours. You will have girls and women in Seoul'. This is the *'special order'* MacArthur, Commander of the *'UN Forces'*, issued in September 1950 to US men and officers making a landing at Inchon.

As seen in this *'special order'* of MacArthur, the US imperialists did not hesitate in the least to throw off their masks of the so - called *'civilization'* and 'humanism' and reveal their wolfish nature in order to retrieve themselves from their defeat in the Korean war.

In the wake of MacArthur. The commander of the 8th Army instigated his mercenary troops participating in the Korean war to the mass slaughter of the inhabitants in the areas under their temporary occupation. He said: *'The soldiers of the UN Forces! ... Do not let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. Kill them! In doing so you will be saving yourselves from catastrophe and fulfilling your duty as the soldiers of the UN Forces'*.

The US murderous leaders, man haters and racists to the marrow, gave an order for human slaughter: *'The Koreans are different from Americans. So, there should be no sympathy for them. Be merciless and merciless!'*. Acting upon this order, the US aggressors perpetrated genocidal atrocities from the moment they crossed the 38th parallel in early October 1950 and set their foot of aggression on the northern half of the Republic. Everywhere they set foot, not a single day passed without the cursed reports of their shooting Korean people.

At that time, the murder of Koreans was encouraged among the US soldiers as a *'merit'* worthy of commendation.

In his diary, Edward Lich, officer of the US 3rd Infantry Division, who fell in the Korean war, wrote:

'On the eve of Christmas our company killed 18 Korean communists.... The divisional commander promised to award a prize ...'

This diary is only a fragmentary record of numerous atrocities which lays bare as it is the cannibalistic brutality and barbarity committed in Korea by the US aggressors, the ringleader of modern imperialism, that inherited the brutal traditions of their Yankee ancestors who from the first days of their birth set up a country of robbers on a sea of bloodshed by the American natives, established a *'special fund'* for the skins of the heads of Indians, encouraged their brutal murder with *'prizes'* and thus exterminated their race.

From such a racial point of view and in the Yankee way of doing things, the US aggressors carried out mass slaughter of Koreans during their temporary occupation of the areas of the northern half of the Republic.

Massacre of Korean people was committed, above all, by the US troops and, under the direction of the US army and the *'CIC'* (the counterintelligence corps), by the puppet gendarmerie and various reactionary terrorist organizations such as the *'Peace Maintenance Corps'*, *'Destroy - Communists Corps'*, *'Police Force'*, *'Skull and Crossbones Unit'*, *'Young Men's Association from the Northwest'* and *'Taehan Young Men's Association'*, which were organized with pro - Japanese and pro - US elements, liquidated landlords, comprador capitalists, renegades and the like.

They perpetrated the largest - scale and most brutal slaughter of people ever known in human history in the temporarily occupied areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The atrocity of mass murder committed by the US aggressors in Sinchon County, Hwanghae Province, affords the most typical example of their innumerable murderous atrocities in the areas of the northern half of the Republic.

This massacre in Sinchon County, Hwanghae Province, was committed under the direct command of Lieut. Harrison, commander of the US occupa - tionist troops in the county.

The US aggressive army occupied the district of Sinchon on October 17, 1950. On the first date of their occupation, Harrison declared: *'My orders are the law and he who ever violates them shall be shot unconditionally'*. He assembled the overthrown reactionary landlords, wicked religious men, usurers, scamps and other human scum and egged them on to murderous atrocities. And an unheard - of atrocious massacre took place in Sinchon, and the area was soon turned into a shambles of horrible human slaughter.

On October 18, the following day of their occupation of Sinchon, the aggressors locked up over 900 people including 300 children and women in the air - raid shelter of the Sinchon County Party Committee and burned them to death by setting fire to it after pouring gasoline over them. On the 19th and the 23rd they buried alive or burned to death as many as 650 people in the trenches near the above-mentioned air-raid shelter. The number of people massacred during those

three times, in the air-raid shelter and the trenches nearby it, reached more than 1,550.

On October 20, on the order of Harrison they herded more than 500 inhabitants including over 150 women and children into the air - raid shelter of the former Sinchon County Militia Station, blocked its entrance and blew it up with a pre-installed explosive to murder them all.

When all the air - raid shelters were filled with the corpses of people, the cutthroats worked out a new plan for massacre. On October 21, they drove five US army trucks with a full load of people to the Nambu Reservoir (present Sowon Reservoir) and threw them into it to be drowned to death. Between the latter part of October and the end of November they mercilessly murdered more than 1,600 people in the Nambu Reservoir and the Ryongmun Reservoir (present Sinchon Reservoir).

Around mid - November, to vent their anger on the inhabitants after losing a battle in a *'punitive'* operation against the Kuwolsan People's Guerillas, the US aggressors arrested all the inhabitants of a village at the foot of the mountain and massacred over 500 people collectively at Minchon-ri on their way to Sinchon.

The desperation of the aggressors reached its zenith towards the end of November 1950, when they were compelled to flee from the northern half of the Republic in the face of the counteroffensive of the heroic Korean People's Army.

On December 7, just before they were driven out of Sinchon, the US imperialists murdered several hundred women and children in a mass in the powder magazine in Wonam - ri, Sinchon Sub - County. Harrison, commander of the US troops occupying the area, appeared in front of the powder magazine.

Looking at the babies nestling at their mothers' bosoms, he roared: *'It is too happy for the mothers and babies to be together. Tear the babies off at once and lock them separately! Let the mothers die in their anxiety about their babies, and let the babies die while crying for their mothers!'*.

This was the order for a human butchery which fully revealed the cannibalistic nature of the US mercenary troops who had been thoroughly trained in fascist misanthropy by the US ruling circles and who rejoiced over manslaughter.

The US mercenary troops, on the order of Harrison, tore the babies away from the bosoms of their desperately resisting mothers and locked them up in another warehouse. The hills and air of Sinchon reverberated with the babies' cries for their mothers and the screams of the mothers calling their darlings. The US cutthroats gave gasoline to those innocent babies crying for water to burn their hearts to death. They starved and froze them to death. They threw rice straw over the heads of the mothers and children, poured gasoline over it and set fire to it. Not satisfied with this, they threw more than 100 hand grenades into the warehouse through the

window to murder the detainees cold - bloodedly. As a result, over 910 people including 400 mothers and 102 children were killed together in the two warehouses.**

** Immediately after Sinchon County was liberated from the temporary occupation of US imperialism, the person who took part in the exhumation of corpses in this *'warehouse of death'* told about the horrible scene of that time as follows: *'Opening the door of the warehouse we first saw piles of children's corpses right behind it, which evidenced their struggling to get out. There were many bodies of people who had been frozen, starved or burned to death. Nails of most of the children were missing and their fingertips were smeared with blood, a clear evidence of the desperate efforts they had made to get out of the place to the moment of their lives'*.

(Documents on the Atrocities of the US Aggressors in Korea. Pyongyang, page 94.)

The Sinchon Museum and the graves for 400 mothers and 102 children in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province can today be seen. They show the real facts of the thrice - cursed atrocities of mass murder committed by the US aggressors during the war.

In addition to mass murder of innocent people in Sinchon, the US aggressors killed numerous people individually. In this case, the methods of murder were so cruel to make even beasts turn away the sight.

On October 18, 1950, in Wolsan - ri, Chori Sub - County, Sinchon County, the US mercenaries killed a model peasant after dragging him round the village with his nose and ears run through with wire, his hands pierced through with bayonets and the letter of commendation nailed on his forehead, which he had been awarded as a model peasant.

These facts are nothing more than extremely fragmentary examples of the bestial atrocities of murder committed by US imperialism in Sinchon County.

The number of people murdered collectively and individually during the temporary occupation of Sinchon County by the US aggressors reached 35,383 or a quarter of the total population of the county. Among them, 16,234 were children, old people and women.

Eighty - seven per cent of the population of Mangung - ri, Kunghung Sub-County, Sinchon County, and 68 per cent of the population of Ryongdang - ri, Onchon Sub-County of the same county, were murdered mercilessly at the blood - stained hands of the US murderers. In Ryangjang - ri, Sinchon County, 100 per cent of the male inhabitants were slaughtered.

All this was the misery caused in a single county with a population of 142,788 (as of October 10, 1950), and the atrocity was committed in a little over one month of occupation by the US aggressor troops.

'I like to shoot straight at the face ... I feel a real sense of self - confidence when pointing my gun at the wounded looking up at me ... I come to know I am a matchless crack shot when the skull is broken to pieces, the eyeballs dropping out of the eyeholes, as a result of my correct aiming and shooting at the temple ...' This is a US aggressor soldier's *'narrative of experiences'* in the Korean war published in Daily Advocate. To the US cutthroats, human - slaughter was an amusement and a kind of hunting.

The tragic scene of human butchery took place not only in Sinchon County but also in all other places where the US mercenary army had set foot on.

On October 23, 1950, the US aggressor troops came to the Unryul Mine, ran a wire through the bellies of every ten of over 2,000 workers and their family members in the mine, threw them into the pits and covered them with ore to die there. They also murdered more than 300 inhabitants by cutting their bodies to pieces with a fodder - cutter. In November that year, the US aggressor troops who had landed on Jang Island in Rimpho Sub-County, Jongju County, North Phyongan Province, slaughtered all the population or more than 580 inhabitants of the island. In mid - November, in Pongmyong - ri, Sangjoyang Sub - County, Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province, the enemy arrested over 20 family members of Workers' Party members, chopped them with an ax and burned their bodies. On November 23, at Haksong Sub - County, Haksong County, North Hamgyong Province, they dragged 28 people to a mountain, poured gasoline over them and burned them to death.

The blood - thirsty US aggressors committed such brutal atrocities of murder in many other large and small towns and villages under their occupation.

The following table shows part of the bestial atrocities of murder committed by the US aggressors in the areas under their temporary occupation.

STATISTICS ON MURDEROUS ATROCITIES
COMMITTED BY US IMPERIALISM
IN SOME AREAS OF THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE REPUBLIC
DURING ITS TEMPORARY OCCUPATION

Locality	**Number of the Murdered**
Pyongyang	Over 15,000
Songrim	Over 1 ,000
Sinchon	35,383
Sari won	Over 950

Anak	19,072	
Anju	Over	5,000
Unryul	Over	13,000
Kangso	1,561	
Haeju	Over	6,000
Nampho	1,511	
Pyoksong	5,998	
Kaechon	1,342	
Songhwa	5,545	
Sunchon	Over	1,200
Onchon	5,131	
Pake ho n	Over	1,400
Thaethan	3,429	
Sonchon	Over	1,400
Phyongchon	3,040	
Jongju	Over	800
Yonan	2,450	
Chosan	Over	900
Jaeryong	Over	1,400
Huichon	Over	850
Jangyon	1,199	
Yangyang	Over	25,300
Ragyon	802	
Cholwon	Over	1,560

Phyongsan	Over	5,290
Wonsan	630	
Thosan	1,385	
Hamju	648	
Pongsan	1,293	
Tanchon	532	

The US aggressors killed these hundreds of thousands of innocent people by shooting, hanging, beating, and burying alive. Not only that. They resorted to the most horrible, brutal methods: they killed people after dragging them with their noses and ears run through with wire, scooping out their eyeballs and cutting off nipples, skinning off their heads and bodies, cutting off their lips and tongues, dismembering their limbs, cutting their bodies to pieces with saws, burning them to death on heaps of chopped firewood, boiling them in hot water, crucifying them and rolling tanks over them. The US homicides had no scruples even of committing such an atrocity as skinning the heads of patriots and taking them away as *'souvenirs'*, following the examples of their Yankee ancestors.

These are the real facts of the so - called *'police action'* committed in the Korean war in the name of the 'UN Forces' by the US aggressors who had grown fat on the graves of the American Indians. They are the pride of soldiers of the *'civilized country'* in the fifties of the 20th century which advocates *'democracy'* and *'humanism'* and poses as their *'defender'*.

The brutality and cruelty of the US aggressors gained great notoriety in the world as their hereditary traditions, and they reached their zenith during the Korean war.

As the US aggressor troops were taking to flight from their temporarily occupied areas when the heroic Korean People's Army went over to counter - offensive, Truman was very flurried. On November 30, 1950, he declared: *'The use of any kinds of weapons including atomic bombs on Korea is under consideration'*. By this atomic blackmail policy he wanted to retrieve their defeat.

Acting upon the instruction of their master, the US aggressors in flight threatened many peaceful inhabitants with the *'dropping of atomic bombs'*. They took them away and murdered them en masse on the way to commit diabolical atrocities.

On December 4 and 5, 1950, fleeing from Pyongyang, the US aggressors forced citizens, by threats, to cross the bridge over the Taedong River. When the people were in the middle of the bridge, they blew it up to kill more than 4,000 innocent people in cold blood. According to an eyewitness of the scene, on December 4 the

Taedong River was covered with a mass of people and its water was dyed with the blood of the people killed by the explosion. In January 1951 when they were again driven out of Seoul, the US aggressors took over 30,000 patriots from Seoul prisons to the south on the pretext of *'transfer'* and killed more than 10,000 of them en masse on the way. Besides, they committed atrocities of mass murder in Yangyang of Kangwon Province and many other districts.

The brutal atrocities of murder perpetrated by the US aggressors in the areas under their temporary occupation and at the time of their southward flight were without precedent, as the Report of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers says: *'The evidence of mass murders, individual murders and bestialities committed by the military forces of the USA against Korean civilians including women and children is overwhelming both in quantity of the crimes committed and in the variety of methods employed'*. *****

***** *'Report of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on US Crimes in Korea'*. (March 31,1952.), (Documents on the Atrocities of the US Aggressors in Korea, Pyongyang, p. 369.).

The report of the Investigation Commission of the International Democratic Women's Federation dated May 28, 1951, says: *'In the areas under the temporary occupation of the US and Syngman Rhee troops, hundreds of thousands of peaceful inhabitants, together with their families, were tortured, burned to death and buried alive, irrespective of the old and young. Thousands of other people were dying with cold and hunger in narrow prisons without any reason, trial and sentence'*.

'These mass tortures and mass murders ... surpass the crimes committed by Hitler Nazis in temporarily occupied Europe'. *****
***** Ibid., page 357.

During the Korean war the United States also committed dreadful atrocities against the Republic's POWs.

In flagrant violation of the international agreement on the POWs, the United States murdered the Republic's POWs by medieval methods. It even slaughtered them, using them as objects of experiment for bacteriological weapons and chemical warfare, as targets of ball firing and objects of the efficiency test of arms.

The bestial atrocities of murder committed by the US army against the Republic's POWs at the camps in the islands of Koje, Jeju and Pongam have already been widely known to the world.

On June 15, 1951, at Compound No. 62 in Koje Island more than one hundred POWs were killed in cold blood as targets of the machine - gun ball firing of the US troops, and 80 per cent of the entire POWs were used as objects for bacteriological weapon tests and their lives were threatened with various germ - diseases. As the Egyptian paper Al Jumhuria Vyisuri laid bare, over 1,400 POWs from camps in

different places in south Korea were taken to the Pacific and killed en masse as objects of A-bomb tests of the United States.

In particular, in order to break up the armistice negotiations, the US imperialists tried hard to enforce their nonsensical claim for the so - called *'voluntary repatriation'* of POWs which they had fabricated for the purpose. They perpetrated unprecedented bestial atrocities against the Republic's POWs. The murderous atrocities committed by US imperialism at the camp in Koje Island in February and May 1952 are one of such examples. *****

***** The appeal signed by more than 6,200 of the Republic's POWs in the Kojedo Camp on May 23, 1952, reads in part: *'On May 19. 1952, in POW Compound No. 66, the American devils ... falsely announced that all the POWs willing to return to north Korea should assemble before their own barracks by 7 p.m. ready to embark ... While we were getting into line, American soldiers opened fire with machine guns and flamethrowers and used even tanks, killing 127 of our comrades and wounding many more. On two successive days. May 20 and 21, in the four divisions of our camp, more than 1,000 of our comrades were summoned to the offices of the American military police and the POW Camp Commandant to be subjected to the so - called 'voluntary repatriation' questionings. 422 of our comrades have not returned till now, while more than 100 returned bleeding all over with fractured arms and dagger wounds in their breasts, with their backs, wrists and breasts branded with disgraceful characters ... There is no limit to the brutality of the American murderers ... They ... have beaten us with iron rods and leather whips. They have kicked us and set their fierce dogs on us. In steam chambers they have suffocated our comrades to death. They have strangled them and quartered them. The cannibals in American military uniforms are using our patriots barbarously in the bacteriological, chemical and atomic weapon tests'.* (Korean Central Yearbook, 1953, Pyongyang, page 174.).

As this account of POWs smuggled out of the Kojedo POW Camp tells, the US troops perpetrated brutal massacre beyond human imagination: they shot gas shells and machine guns to murder en masse those empty - handed prisoners - of - war who refused to obey their demand to reject the repatriation to the Republic, buried them alive, burned, starved and froze them to death, or set dogs on them to tear them to death. They exhausted every means of atrocity against the women prisoners of war before killing them.

Due to such bestial atrocities of murder committed by the US imperialists, during the war a large number of Republic's POWs were mercilessly slaughtered. Many were wounded or maimed for life.

No period throughout human history, in all ages and countries, be it a period of the worse despotic rule or a period of darkness overridden by fascist hangmen, and no bloody war of aggression, has ever seen such a record of barbarities that could surpass, in brutality and bestiality, the atrocities of murder committed by the US murderers in the Korean war.

Such was the very showcase of *'democracy'* and *'humanism'* of the United States which poses as a *'civilized nation'* of the 20th century and such was part of the cold-blooded murder committed by the advocates of *'peace'*. In the Korean war the United States fully revealed to the whole world its true colour as a *'civilized nation'*.

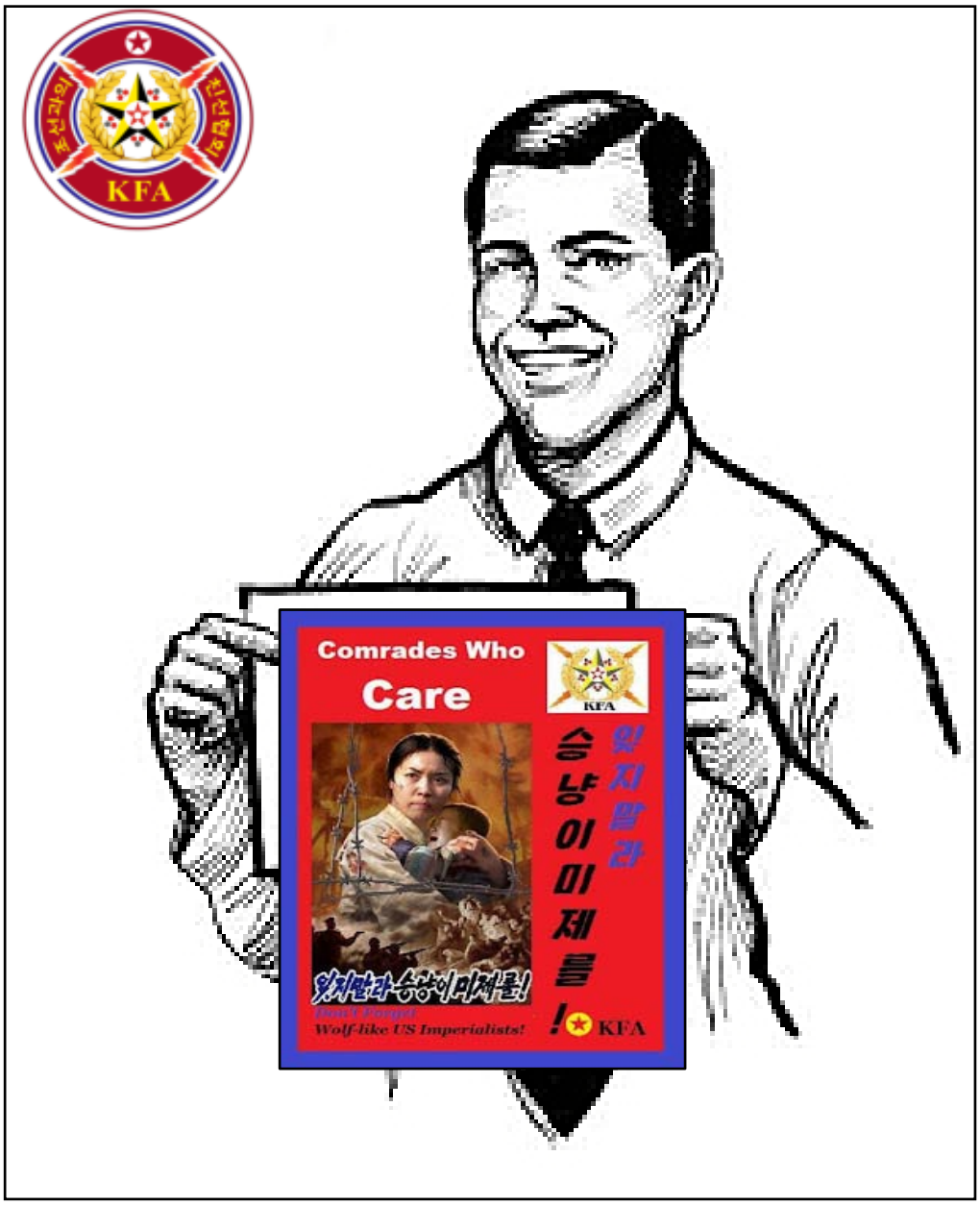
The US imperialists had dreamed of bringing the Korean people to their knees by means of horrible bestial atrocities, but could never subjugate the Korean people who were determined to defend the freedom and happiness of their fatherland at the cost of their lives. On the contrary, the murderous atrocities they had committed in Korea stirred up the Korean people's national resentment and strong feeling of hostility all the more. The Korean people fought with increasing persistency in order to avenge the massacre of their parents, brothers and sisters on the US aggressors, to wreak vengeance upon the enemy a thousand and one times.

(From the book *'The US Imperialists Started the Korean War'*)

The book could be found in KFA UK Central Online Library:

https://archive.org/details/the-us-imperialists-started-the-korean-war-foreign-languages-publishing-house-py/page/n1/mode/2up

'Anti - US, anti - imperialist reading list, for the Month of Solidarity with the Korean people'



June 25th to July 27th is the Month of Solidarity with the Korean people against US imperialism, therefore the Korean Friendship Association UK and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, have compiled a reading list about the provocation of the Korean War by the US imperialists and the nature of the crimes of US imperialism in Korea:

'The US Imperialists Started the Korean War'

http://juche007-anglo-peopleskoreafriendship.blogspot.co.uk/2016/10/commentary-on-britains-shameful-role-in.html

'US Distortion of the Provocation of the Korean War'

https://juche007-anglo-peopleskoreafriendship.blogspot.com/2007/07/distortion-of-us-provocation-of-korean.html

'Panmunjom'

https://web.archive.org/web/20160306064346/http://uk-songun.com/web_documents/panmunjom-e.pdf

'Modern History of Korea'
Chapter Three. The Fatherland Liberation War.

https://archive.org/stream/ModernHistoryOfKorea/Modern%20History%20of%20Korea_djvu.txt

'US - Empire of Terrorism'

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rme6oXOK10UYa77Va1d6WzkHZli04oKp/view?usp=sharing

Commentary on Britain's shameful role in the Korean War or Fatherland Liberation War of the 1950s - ASSPUK, JISGE and UK KFA special article by Dermot Hudson:

http://juche007-anglo-peopleskoreafriendship.blogspot.co.uk/2016/10/commentary-on-britains-shameful-role-in.html

Not online:

'US Imperialism the Sworn Enemy of the Korean people', Pyongyang 1969.
'Echoes of the Korean War', Pyongyang 1996.
'I fought in Korea' by Julian Tunstall.
'This Monstrous War' by Wilfred Burchett.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of the 3rd, Reading / Study Session of the book 'Understanding Korea', Volume 9 'Human Rights' held 24th of May 2025

KFA
Reading/Study Session
"Understanding Korea"
Our 3rd reading session on the book "Understanding Korea - Human Rights ". Please register at uk@korea-dpr.com or juche007@gmail.com
Saturday, 24 May 2025 (15:00-16:30 BST)

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea held its 3rd online reading session of the book *'Understanding Korea'* Volume 9 *'Human Rights'* at 1500 hours BST on 24.05.2025 via Telegram. Participating were members of KFA UK and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea from London, Staffordshire and Scotland. Guests from KFA Andalucia (Spain), KFA Canada, KFA Italy and friends from Turkey.

Dr Dermot Hudson, chairman of KFA UK and chairman of the British Group for

the Study of the Juche Idea explained that studying the socialist human rights system is very important in order to defend People's Korea from the slanders of the imperialists.

Dr Hudson read out some passages from the book *'Understanding Korea'* Volume 9 *'Human Rights'*.

Participants said that the rights of disabled people were fully ensured. Also that the rights of workers are fully ensured in the DPRK unlike the capitalist west where workers are forced to do more and more work.

Discussion took place about the role of the constitution of the DPRK in upholding human rights and how the legal system in the DPRK works.

Dr Hudson read out the statement of the DPRK Korea Association for Human Rights Studies and the statement *'Despicable Nature of Barren Lands of Human Rights'.*

Two short videos *'We Are the Happiest in the World'* and *'Ryomyong Street'* were shown.

The session concluded at 16.20 hours BST.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, on the 45th anniversary of the Kwangju Massacre

45 years ago the south Korean puppet fascists drowned the city of Kwangju in blood. The south Korean fascist puppet army killed 5,000 people and injured 14,000 in the south Korean city of Kwangju. Here the residents had organised protests against the military fascist dictatorship of Chun Du Hwan. These protests quickly turned into an uprising against the military dictatorship and were forcibly put down by the south Korean military. It was a truly barbaric massacre, an act of genocide by the south Korean military fascists against the civilian population. It was a fascist despotic act aimed at suppressing the democrats and patriots of south Korea.

Standing behind the south Korean puppets and manipulating them were the US imperialists At the time the US held peacetime operational command over the south Korean puppet army, it could not move without the say so of the US commander in south Korea. Moreover the then south Korean military ruler Chun Do Hwan had been trained in the US and had also fought in the Vietnam war. He was a special agent of the US CIA.

A special meeting was held at the White House on the 22nd of May 1980 attended by Edmund Muskie, Warren Christopher, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Donald Gregg among others. It was decided here that the Kwangju uprising should be suppressed.

On the 22nd of May 1980 US commander in south Korea general Wickham gave the green light for the south Korean armed forces to suppress the Kwangju uprising by force. US president Jimmy Carter said that security concerns must override human rights.

The US also sent the warship USS Coral Sea to south Korea to be on standby to assist the south Korean armed forces in the suppression of the Kwangju uprising.

Thus the US imperialists are the true author of the Kwangju massacre. US imperialism has the blood of 5,000 south Koreans on its hands!

Today the perpetrators of the Kwangju massacre still have not been brought to justice and remain at large.

Our organisations, the BGSJI and KFA UK, remembering the innocent lives that were ended by the south Korean puppets, call for the full facts of the massacre to be made public and for those responsible for slaughter, the remnants and descendants of the Chun fascist regime, to be finally brought to justice.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 17th of May Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, on the occasion of the 45 anniversary of the Kwangju uprising in south Korea

45 years ago the residents of Kwangju city in south Korea on the 18th of May 1980 rose up against the rotten and reactionary corrupt rule of the south Korean fascist puppet regime of Chun Du Hwan and the colonial domination of US imperialism over south Korea. The great leader President KIM IL SUNG said:

' The heroic popular uprising in Kwangju last Ma,
when large numbers of people arms in hand,
shook the fascist rule of south Korea to its very foundations,
and set the US imperialists and their stooges,
the military fascists atremble with anxiety and fear'

The Kwangju uprising was a brave and heroic manifestation of the anti - fascist, anti- imperialist struggle of the south Korean popular masses and revolutionaries.

The Kwangju uprising, which lasted 9 days, added a new chapter to the history of the struggle of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification. The participants of the Kwangju uprising showed remarkable courage and determination in the face of intense fascist repression by the south Korean puppet reactionaries and the Yankee imperialists.

The Kwangju uprising was a great inspiration to the peoples of the third world struggling against neo- colonialism and dictatorial regimes and it was a great example to anti- imperialist and anti -fascist fighters throughout the entire world. The Kwangju up risers fought bravely against the suppression of the armed forces of the south Korean puppet regime backed by the US imperialist aggression troops. The blood they shed was not in vain as one day their deaths will be avenged.

The Kwangju uprising proved beyond doubt that independence and social change cannot come peacefully, that counter - revolutionary violence must be defeated by revolutionary violence.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising we salute the heroic spirit of the Kwangju uprisers. The struggle for the full democratization of south Korea including the abolition of the National Security Law. should be stepped up an expanded. The US troops who are the exploiters and oppressors of the south Korean people must be expelled from the soil of south Korea. Only when this happens can the spirits of the Kwangju uprisers finally rest in peace !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 17th of May Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the foundation, of the General Association, of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYON)

CHONGRYON was founded on the 25th of May 1955 as an organisation of overseas compatriots of the DPRK and an organisation to defend the rights of ethnic Koreans in Japan against oppression by the Japanese imperialist reactionaries. The great leader President KIM IL SUNG inspired the foundation of CHONGRYON and gave valuable teachings to you. CHONGRYON is a truly Juche - orientated overseas compatriots movement.

As respected Marshal KIM JONG UN said:

'Sharing its destiny with the great leaders and the motherland,

it has developed invincible ranks that fully demonstrate
its might of single - hearted unity.

In the crucible of the struggle to establish
the ideological and leadership system of Juche,
it has become a truly Juche - based, patriotic organization
that regards believing in and following only the great leaders
and realizing their intentions and wishes as its inherent duty'

Despite attempts at repression by the US imperialists and evil Japanese reactionaries CHONGRYON has stood the tests of time and survived many storms always defying all attempts to crush or undermine it. CHONRYON stands out as a shining example of an overseas compatriots movement and is a model for all ethnic minority organisations throughout the world.

The great leader chairman KIM JONG IL, the successor to the great leader President KIM IL SUNG and dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN also provided important guidelines for developing the movement of Koreans in Japan on a new high stage in the period of historic turn in carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Our organisations congratulate CHONGRYON on its 70th anniversary and wish it greater success in it work.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 22nd of May Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, in support of the statement of the spokesperson, of the DPRK Foreign Ministry titled: 'The U.S. should stop offending the DPRK, with unnecessary and inefficient malicious provocations', that was made public on Friday 16th of May

The US State Department labeled the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as an *'uncooperative state in combating terrorism'*. This is is meaningless rhetoric from the United States but is at the same time a grave political provocation against the DPRK.

The irony is that the US the biggest terrorist entity on earth but has unilaterally set itself up as a judge and a boss of *'anti - terrorism'*. As the spokesperson of the DPRK Foreign Ministry correctly pointed out *'the anti - terrorism'* advocated by the U.S. is nothing but an excuse to justify interference in internal affairs of other countries and the overthrow of their social systems and in fact, the countries designated by the U.S. as *'uncooperative state in combating terrorism'* are becoming

the main targets of the U.S. hostile policy and military threat, the expression of the most heinous state - sponsored terrorism.

This latest political provocation by the US under the false banner of *'anti - terrorism'* will only serve to deepen the hostility between the DPRK and US.

The DPRK declares that it will take measures to counter US hostile provocations in all areas. We support the just stand of the DPRK.

Hands Off People's Korea !
Defend People's Korea !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 22nd of May Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, about the launch of the destroyer vessel of the navy, of the Korean People's Army, the Choe Hyon on the 25th of April, in the presence of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, the General Secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, and Supreme Commander of the DPRK's revolutionary armed forces

On the 25th of April a new-type multi - mission destroyer of the Korean People's Army (KPA) navy was launched in the presence of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN. The new ship is a 5,000 ton destroyer equipped with up to date modern weaponry. The ship was named the *'Choe Hyon'* after the famous veteran anti - Japanese revolutionary Choe Hyon.

In his speech at the launching ceremony respected Marshal KIM JONG UN said that:

'This year marks the 80th anniversary
of our country's liberating itself from imperialist colonial subordination
and regaining its national sovereignty.

On April 25 in this meaningful year,
the birthday of the first revolutionary armed forces of Korea,
we have launched a powerful destroyer as an ensemble
of our great national power,
so this launching ceremony is more significant.

The dawn of the Korean revolution,
the establishment of state power which signified that the Korean people
achieved their right to independence,

and their nearly - a - century - long struggle in defence
of the country's sovereignty have been directly associated
with the Juche - oriented armed forces,
and the people have achieved victory after victory
by relying entirely on these forces.'

It was indeed fitting that the *'Choe Hyon'* was launched on the 25th of April, the anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK's revolutionary armed forces.

Subsequently, the weaponry of the *'Choe Hyon'* was tested. A test - fire of supersonic cruise missile, strategic cruise missile, anti - aircraft missile and 127mm shipboard automatic gun took place on April 28.

The *'Choe Hyon'* is indeed the proud product of the DPRK's self - reliant national defence industry. Nowadays the DPRK can make any weaponry to defend itself without relying on others. This is the result of the Juche idea. The powerful Juche warships of the KPA Navy will rule the waves of Korean waters'

The development of a new type of warship by the DPRK is a just measure to defend People's Korea from the increased threat of aggression by the US and ROK !

Long live KPA Navy !

Long live self - reliance !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 2nd of May Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, on the occasion of the 89th anniversary, of the foundation of the Association, for the Restoration of the Fatherland, by the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung

89 years have passed since the Association For the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded by President Kim Il Sung on May 5, Juche 25 (1936), was the first anti - Japanese national united front in Korea. Its foundation was a decisive turning point in the Korean people's struggle for national liberation.

The Association For the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) made great contributions to liberating Korea from Japan's colonial rule, as it helped rally the anti-Japanese forces of different social strata under the banner of patriotism and anti-imperialism thus creating the driving forces of the Korean revolution.

The ARF was the first steady anti-Japanese national united front organization in Korea, an organization guided by a single programme and rules and under a unified organizational system. It was a mass organization and a powerful underground revolutionary organization, working to fully ensure the leadership of the leader and the Party over the broad patriotic forces all over the country. President Kim Il Sung formulated the 10 point programme of the ARF which represented the advanced line and idea of the anti-imperialist, anti - feudal democratic revolution.

The ARF was firmly based on the worker - peasant alliance and on the leadership of the revolutionaries. It rejected compromise and national reformism. It was firmly based on the Songun - based line of armed struggle.

The founding of the ARF was the fruition of the Juche - oriented line of the anti-Japanese national united front put forward by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, which exemplified the will of the Korean people to wage the struggle against the Japanese more vigorously on their own initiative and marking a historic occasion that gave rise to a new upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole, based on the anti - Japanese armed struggle.

Today respected Marshal Kim Jong Un is carrying forward the idea of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung on the united front and is putting them into action.

The ARF was an excellent example of a Juche - based united front and popular front which showed the way forward for the people of oppressed colonies to defeat imperialism and win independence. The Association For the Restoration of the Fatherland stands out as a model of an anti - imperialist, anti - fascist united front and popular front and its great achievements will shine forever !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 1st of May Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, Respected Leader Marshal KIM JONG UN, as Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK)

The election of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as Chairman of the WPK at its 7th Congress, nine years ago, reflected the unanimous support, deep respect trust of the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and entire Korean people.

The election as Chairman of the WPK fully confirmed the fact that Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is the great successor, the one and only successor, to the great leaders generalissimos KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL who faithfully follows in their footsteps carrying out their behests most loyally. Indeed dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is identical to President KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL.

The election to the position of Chairman was profound manifestation of the continuity. of the great Juche and Songun revolution started by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG and matured by eternal Chairman KIM JONG IL.

The DPRK during the past 9 years has battled against the sanctions imposed by the hostile forces and achieved great success in socialist construction.

We are sure that the Korean people will under the leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN implement the decisions of the 8th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

Long live the Great Leader Chairman KIM JONG UN !
Long live the Juche Idea !
Long live self - development first and self reliance !
Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 1st of May Juche 114 [2025])

Report of 27th Korean Friendship Association, film night 31st of May 2025

27th KFA UK Film Night
Saturday, 31 May 2025 (19:00-20:30 BST)
KFA
To register email uk@korea-dpr.com or juche007@gmail.com
We will show the film
"An Unattached Unit"

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) held its 27th Film Night on 31 May 2025 at 1900 hours BST via Telegram. It was participated in by KFA UK officials and members from London, Scotland and other parts of the UK as well as guests from KFA Spain, KFA Canada, KFA Germany and the People's Korea Initiative of Poland.

The film shown was *'An Unattached Unit'*, this was set in the days of the Great Fatherland Liberation against the American imperialist aggressors. The film tells the story of how the Korean People's Army receives warning that US paratroops will be dropped in an area of key importance. A determined KPA commander Choe Il Bom forms a special unit, an unattached unit, consisting of members of other KPA units and civilians including a bookkeeper and a local Party instructor.

The unattached unit fights well against the invading US paratroops but then has to stop the advance of US tanks. One KPA soldier sacrifices himself by blowing up a US tank with loads of grenades shouting *'Long Live General KIM IL SUNG'*. The US advance is stopped in its tracks.

The film is a wonderful story of heroism, sacrifice and devotion to defending the socialist country from the US imperialists.
The film night concluded at 2030 hours BST.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

DPRK NEWS

Joint National Meeting of KCU Organizations Held in DPRK

A joint national meeting of the Korean Children's Union organizations took place here on Friday to celebrate the 79th founding anniversary of the KCU.

Attending it were participants in the celebrations of the 79th founding anniversary of the KCU, students of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and Kang Pan Sok Revolutionary School, schoolchildren in Pyongyang and members of the delegation of Korean schoolchildren in Japan.

Present there on invitation were Choe Tong Myong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Su Gil, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, Kim Jong Sun, department director of the Central Committee of the WPK, Kim Sung Du, minister of Education, and officials of the youth league.

Mun Chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League, made a report.

The reporter said that thanks to the warm loving care of the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un who made sure that the founding anniversary of the KCU was celebrated with splendour as a holiday of joy and happiness of the KCU members across the country every year, the children of ordinary working people had the honor to take part in the celebrations with the pride of being knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy and with the successes in socio-political activities and good-conduct movement on June 6 this year, too.

Under the benevolent love of the respected fatherly Marshal who is so concerned about the growth of children at distance, Korean schoolchildren in Japan participated in the grand celebration with the pride and honour of steadily carrying forward the generation of patriotism, the generation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan in the alien land, he said.

He called upon all schoolchildren to prepare themselves to be true members of the KCU, bearing in mind that the DPRK is strong and the hope and rosy future of the new generations are guaranteed thanks to the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un.

There were speeches.

Speakers expressed their determination to become strong pillars and true members of the KCU firmly carrying forward the Juche cause as desired by the respected fatherly Marshal.

Adopted at the meeting was an appeal to the members of the KCU across the country to greet the Ninth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with the pride in ample knowledge, high morality and strong body and with greater successes in socio-political activities and good - conduct movement.

(Pyongyang, June 7th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

First Anniversary of Inauguration, and Opening of Central Cadres Training School, of Workers' Party of Korea

Various political and cultural activities were conducted on the occasion of the first anniversary of the inauguration and opening of the Central Cadres Training School of the Workers' Party of Korea.

There was a seminar amid the enthusiasm of all the teaching staff and students of the Central Cadres Training School of the WPK to firmly guarantee the glorious succession of the dignified Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist party and carry forward its immortal reputation and ever-victorious guidance for all ages.

Speakers explained the immortal exploits performed by the peerlessly great men for the development of the WPK.

They said that the nearly 80 - year long history of the Central Cadres Training School is a sacred one in which the school has firmly supported the longest ruling history of the Party by training the true revolutionaries who are armed with the revolutionary ideas of the leader and uphold his plan and intention in the van.

They said that the Central Cadres Training School could be built into a revolutionary university of the highest level in the world in terms of its communist character and position and its appearance and quality thanks to the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

They stressed that the significant opening ceremony held in the presence of the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un will shine forever in the history of the Party as a significant occasion in which it clarified the bright path for realizing the great historic cause of firmly carrying forward the lifeline of the Party and revolution and make its absolute ruling capacity and leadership eternal.

An art performance was given by the teaching staff and students at the grand seat of the revolution.

On the occasion of the significant day, there took place sports games including football, swimming and tug of war and an exhibition of educational and scientific achievements.

Meanwhile, Party schools at all levels in the capital and local areas held seminars on grasping the leadership exploits of the respected General Secretary who set forth important guidelines for training Party cadres in the new era and other political and cultural events including exhibitions of educational and scientific achievements and sports games.

(Pyongyang, June 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Premier Inspects Various Sectors

Pak Thae Song, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the DPRK Cabinet, made a field survey of various sectors.

The premier visited Samjiyon City where he learned about the remodeling of Samjiyon Airport and the progress made in construction projects for sprucing up the city into a fresh and highly civilized city as planned and intended by the Party including the construction of the tourist resort in the northern area of Mt Phothae, the Ponnamu Hotel and the Sobaeksu Hotel and inquired into the problems arising in the projects.

He stressed the need to push ahead with the construction of tourist roads and railways as planned, take thorough measures for protecting the ecological environment and forests, strengthen the workforce in keeping with the additional construction of various projects and enhance the responsibility and role of the construction inspectors so as to avoid any slightest shortcomings in ensuring the quality of construction.

He said that the Wonsan General Fishing Implement Factory should train a large number of competent technicians, increase the ranks of skilled workers and raise the proportion of locally available raw materials and recycling to produce more fishing implements of various kinds, thus making a substantial contribution to the country.

The premier visited the Pyongyang Construction Machine Plant and the Pyongyang Grain Processing Machine Factory to learn in detail about the manufacturing of equipment needed by regional - industry factories and stressed the need to strengthen their own technical forces to increase the processing accuracy of equipment and steadily improve the productivity and convenience of operation.

The field consultative meetings discussed the issue for the relevant units to supply equipment and materials necessary for the construction of Samjiyon City in a responsible manner and step up the finishing work in a qualitative way, the issue of raising the level of modernization of equipment for producing the fishing implements and the issue of strengthening the sci - tech force so as to make a qualitative leap forward in the production of machinery and equipment, and took measures for them.

Meanwhile, the premier visited the construction site of the general inclined shaft of the Anju Area Coal Mining Complex to learn about the tunneling and concreting. While going round the Namchil and Songhak farms in the city of Anju, he called for manuring and cultivating the crops in a scientific way according to their growth state and increasing the production of greenhouse vegetables.

(Pyongyang, June 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

International Children's Day, Marked by Children with Disability, in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A meeting of children of disability took place at gymnasium of the extracurricular sports school in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang on Sunday to mark the June 1 International Children's Day.

Present there were Jon Chol Hi, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation for the Protection of the Disabled, officials concerned, children with disabilities, children of Tongmun Kindergarten No. 2 in Taedonggang District, nurses, kindergarten teachers and parents.

Speeches were made at the meeting, followed by colorful art performance and sports and amusement games of disabled children and kindergarten children.

Put on the stage were various numbers including poem and song *'We Yearn for Marshal Kim Jong Un'*. The faces of children were full of joy and optimism growing happily under the warm care of the motherly Party.

The lively images of the children who displayed competitive spirit in the sports and amusement games divided into *'squirrel'* and *'hedgehog'* teams and their parents' enthusiastic cheers added to the pleasure of the holiday.

(Pyongyang, June 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Plenary Meeting of DPRK SPA Standing Committee Held

The 35th Plenary Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on Thursday.

Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice - president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, presided the plenary meeting.

Present there were Vice - Chairmen Kang Yun Sok and Kim Ho Chol and members of the SPA Standing Committee and, as observers, officials concerned of the SPA Standing Committee, the Secretariat of the Cabinet, ministries and national agencies.

The plenary meeting discussed as its agenda items the deliberation and adoption of the Law of the DPRK on Manpower Management, Law on Prevention of Soil Pollution and the Law on the Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Special Zone and the recall and election of judges of the Supreme Court and people's assessors.

There took place a report on the main contents of the drafts of relevant laws discussed by the SPA Legislation Committee.

On the basis of the study and discussion of the proposed bills, a decree of the SPA Standing Committee *'On adopting the Law of the DPRK on Manpower Management'*, *'On adopting the Law of the DPRK on Preventing Soil Pollution'* and *'On adopting the Law of the DPRK on the Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Special Zone'* were adopted with unanimous approval.

The plenary meeting recalled and elected judges and people's assessors of the Supreme Court of the DPRK.

(Pyongyang, May 30th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Eighth Enlarged Meeting, of Eighth WPK Central Military Commission Held

The Eighth Enlarged Meeting of the Eighth Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the headquarters building of the WPK Central Committee on May 28.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided the meeting.

Present there were members of the WPK Central Military Commission and, as observers, leading commanding officers of the Ministry of National Defence, military and political commanding officers of the large combined units at all levels of the Korean People's Army and officials of relevant departments of the WPK Central Committee.

The meeting discussed the important issues of exercising tight control and guidance

so that all military and political activities of the DPRK armed forces are thoroughly conducted as required by the Party's military line and policies by further strengthening the functions and roles of the political organs at all levels in the armed forces organs in keeping with the new stage of the developing revolution and of establishing more firmly the revolutionary command system and steel - like discipline system.

Saying that only when the roles of the Party organizations and political organs at all levels which perform the functions of the helm in realizing the guidance of the Party Central Committee over the army are steadily enhanced, can all the problems arising in the army building and military activities be successfully solved, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un set forth the important principles to be consistently maintained by the Party committees at all levels in the army in implementing the Party's military line and policies in conformity with their mission and duty as the political general staff and supreme leadership organ of the relevant units and all tasks facing them.

The organizational matter was discussed at the meeting.

The WPK Central Military Commission appointed six commanding officers of corps-level units, the director of the Artillery Bureau and the director of the Security Bureau and dispatched some political commissars.

The meeting discussed the issue of powerfully pushing ahead with major construction projects of political and military significance and gave relevant assignments.

On the basis of an analysis of the situation related to the national security, it discussed and decided on military measures for firmly maintaining the strategic and tactical superiority in all aspects.

It also approved and assigned a series of new construction projects in the fields of defence science and industry.

The meeting made an important conclusion on the enhancement of the national defence capabilities and the orientation and immediate tasks for the military and political activities of the armed forces of the DPRK.

(Pyongyang, May 30th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, Oversees Firing Contest of Artillery Sub - units, of Large Combined Units of Korean People's Army

A firing contest among artillery sub - units of large combined units of the Korean People's Army was conducted on May 29 amid the intensive combat training for implementing the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on building a powerful army in the new era, which is aimed at attaining the strongest military capability, being organized and enforced in the entire army.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, oversaw the artillery firing contest.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was accompanied by Pak Jong Chon, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice - chairman of the Central Military Commission of the WPK.

He was greeted on the spot by No Kwang Chol, minister of National Defence of the DPRK, Ri Yong Gil, chief of the General Staff of the KPA, Jong Kyong Thaek, director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA, and other commanding officers of the Ministry of National Defence and military and political commanding officers of large combined units of the KPA.

The commanders of the front-line large combined units commanded the firing.

The artillery sub - units at all levels that participated in the contest fully demonstrated the skilful artillery firing techniques they have consolidated through intensive training true to the Party's training - first policy.

Kim Jong Un praised the artillery sub-units for demonstrating the perfect actual war capability of the artillery of the KPA, which is preparing itself in full combat readiness to be matchless combat ranks that can fight any time and surely win if they fight a war. He positively appreciated that a scientific combat training system has been thoroughly established in the entire army and qualitative changes are taking place in strengthening the war capability of the artillery in conformity with the developing aspects and changing trend of modern warfare.

He said it is very important to frequently organize firing contests in a simulation of an actual warfare in training the artillerymen into all - round and a-match-for-a-hundred ones capable of directly hitting the target at any time and in any situation. He stressed once again that prioritizing and intensifying training are an expression of absolute loyalty to the Party, the revolution, the country and the people and making the highest degree of demand on training is the shortcut to building up a powerful army.

He expressed expectation and belief that the units at all levels of the entire army

would train all the service personnel into heroes in training and combat, possessed of strong spiritual strength, stubborn will, great ability and high qualifications for an actual war, by thoroughly applying the spirit of the seventh conference of the training officers in the military activities and thus firmly guarantee the comprehensive development of the DPRK by force of arms.

(Pyongyang, May 30th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Large - capacity Greenhouses for Cultivating Rice Seedlings, Built in Kangnam County of DPRK

Large - capacity greenhouses for growing rice seedlings were built in Kangnam County, Pyongyang. The county produces nutritive cold - bed rice seedlings, which can be transplanted in thousands of hectares of paddy fields, at greenhouses covering an area of 23 000 square meters.

It built a glass greenhouse covering an area of more than 4 600 square meters, 13 blocks of arch-style plastic sheet greenhouse covering an area of 1 400-square meters, a yard for fertile soil for seedbeds, production and apartment buildings, and formed several hectares of experimental fields around the greenhouses.

The labor - and plot - saving greenhouses, where the cultivation of rice seedlings have been put on a scientific, modern and IT basis, make it possible to reduce the area of seedbeds by one fifty - fourths and manpower by one seventeenths and require no materials for making seedbeds.

Agricultural officials and workers say as follows: The method of cultivating rice seedlings at the greenhouse is good. It is not affected by unfavorable weather conditions and there is no necessary for making rice seedbeds, a difficult process in rice farming, and for removing the young rice plants from the seedbeds. This method is very profitable as it is possible to shorten the period of striking root and increase the yield, as well as to cultivate greenhouse vegetables after rice - transplantation.

Based on the Workers' Party of Korea's strategic developing outlook on turning the agriculture of the country into the advanced agriculture with science and technology as the main motive force for agricultural development, and achieving stable and sustainable growth of agricultural production, nutritive cold - bed rice seedlings were bred to be introduced into nearly 60 percent of the paddy fields across the country this year.

(Pyongyang, May 22nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Premier Inspects Various Sectors, in North and South Hamgyong Provinces

Pak Thae Song, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the DPRK Cabinet, inspected various sectors in North and South Hamgyong provinces of the DPRK.

At the Ryongsong Machine Complex, he called on the officials, technicians and workers to perfectly complete the modernization project planned this year with a redoubled sense of responsibility and efforts, and to steadily strengthen the sci - tech force so as to properly process materials and successfully ensure the quality of the products in the production of custom - built equipment.

At the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and the February 8 Vinalon Complex, he stressed the need to put the production of fertilizer and basic chemical products on a normal basis by taking proper measures for supplying raw materials and fuel. He also underlined the need to step up the construction of a base of producing slow

effective fertilizer, and to further intensify the research on the fields of the application of melamine resin, which plays an important role in the development of the chemical industry, and thus to make a substantial contribution to agricultural production and the improvement of the people's standard of living.

Learning about the first - stage construction of the Tanchon Power Station, the premier called for accelerating full preparations for its inauguration, including the test run of electricity - generating equipment, and for paying deep attention to ensuring the working and living conditions of the builders.

At the Sangnong Mine, he underscored the need to give definite precedence to the capital tunneling and reinforce the transport system in order to mine more ore. And he also stressed that the smelting process should be further perfected.

At the Hamhung Wheat Processing Factory, he said that it should expand its wheat-processing capacity so as to provide the regional - industry factories with quality wheat flour.

Going round the refractory shop and other places of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the premier emphasized the need to improve the performance of the furnace by taking technical measures to decisively improve the quality of fireproof materials, and he stressed the importance of increasing the operation rate of equipment in order to unconditionally attain the goal of iron and steel production set forth by the Party.

At the Musan Mining Complex, he called on it to push ahead with the work to expand the capacity of the production of concentrated iron ore, including big blasting, in a planned way, and to accelerate the growth in production of the big base of the metallurgical industry by utilizing the existing production foundations.

The field consultative meetings underlined the need for officials to thoroughly establish the working style of pushing ahead with the development of their units with science and technology as a lifeline, and discussed the issue of scrupulously organizing alternated production and lowering the standard of electricity consumption.

(Pyongyang, May 20th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Seventh Conference of Training Officers, of Korean People's Army Held

Amid the invincible prestige of the revolutionary armed forces of the DPRK being fully demonstrated in firmly defending the national sovereignty and well - being of the people with arms and powerfully promoting the comprehensive rejuvenation and development in the vanguard of the sacred struggle for defending the ideology and cause of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Seventh Conference of the Training Officers of the Korean People's Army took place in the capital city of Pyongyang on May 14 and 15.

The conference, the seventh in the history of building the Juche - oriented army, is of weighty significance in accelerating the qualitative change of the armed forces of the DPRK by possessing the overwhelming capability for countering a war and thoroughly keeping full war posture capable of smashing at a stroke the reckless war hysteria of hostile countries and the undisguised act of aggravating the tension by kindling further fiercely the flames of effecting a revolution in training throughout the entire army.

The conference analyzed and reviewed the successes and experience gained in the training sector of the People's Army over the past seven years since the Sixth Conference of Active Training Officers of the Korean People's Army. And it discussed the tasks and practical ways for consolidating the training front as a strong fulcrum firmly guaranteeing the mightiness and invincibility of the revolutionary armed forces of the DPRK and a reliable fortress for training the elite army, and for highly improving the actual war capability of all units and sub - units.

Present there were the training officers of the armed forces of the Republic, commanding officers of military and political organs, officers of military educational institutions at all levels and officials concerned.

No Kwang Chol, minister of National Defence of the DPRK, Ri Yong Gil, chief of the General Staff of the KPA, Jong Kyong Thaek, director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA, leading commanding officers of military and political organs and exemplary training officers took the platform.

Ri Yong Gil made a report at the conference.

The reporter said that the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un has put forward the strengthening of training as a vital issue decisive of the destiny of the revolution and the success in the building of the revolutionary armed forces and energetically led the entire army to bolster up the strongest combat capability in every way in the flames of effecting the revolution in training.

Kim Jong Un set forth the five - point policy for effecting a revolution in training, the idea of opening up a new stage of developing the revolutionary armed forces with the strengthening of the KPA politically, ideologically and in military technique as the core goal of army building, the idea of holding fast to effecting a revolution in training and military education as the two fronts for building a powerful army, etc., he said, stressing that Kim Jong Un's important guidelines are the militant banner that the training sector should hold high in the struggle for powerfully promoting and accelerating the work for putting the People's Army on an elite and strong

basis.

Kim Jong Un redoubled the militant enthusiasm of the soldiers and instilled great vitality into the training front through his ceaseless leadership to units, sub-units and training grounds, and attributed all the successes to the training officers, the reporter said, adding that his great loving care and trust serve as pabulum for making the officers and men of the entire army training heroes and future combat heroes.

The reporter referred to the great successes made in bolstering up the political and military might of the People's Army in the days of strengthening the actual war capability, holding Kim Jong Un in the vanguard of campaign for effecting a revolution in training.

The noble idea of the great brilliant commander that the ideological and moral superiority of the army means the qualitative superiority of the army has been thoroughly embodied in all training, the political and ideological strength of the army has been further consolidated as an invincible one and a scientific combat training system was established, and thus innovative changes have taken place in units and sub-units in possessing a perfect actual war capability to fight any time and win without fail if they fight, he said, adding:

Thanks to the tireless enthusiasm, militant spirit and unsparing devotion of the training officers who deeply cherished the trust of the Party which put forward them at the outpost of effecting a revolution in training, the training front is being

consolidated and the militant might of the People's Army is further increased.

The proud successes made in the training sector are a precious fruition of the energetic leadership and boundless devotion of Kim Jong Un who has firmly consolidated the training front with the unshakable will that the shortcut to making a strong army and victory in the revolutionary war relies on prioritizing training and intensifying training.

The report analyzed and reviewed the deviations to be surely corrected in the training sector.

The thorough and perfect implementation of the Party's line of building a powerful army in the new era aiming at the strongest military muscle and the victory in the future revolutionary war are firmly guaranteed by successfully effecting a revolution in training, the reporter said, calling upon all the officers in the training sector to strive for firmly consolidating the invincible combat capability and ever - victorious might of the People's Army in hearty response to the Party's policy of giving priority to training.

Then followed by speeches.

Introduced at the speeches were successes and experience gained in the course of firmly preparing the commanding officers and soldiers to be the strongest in mental power pulsating with the indomitable spirit, matchless bravery and mettle of anti-

Japanese war generals, stalwart fighters possessed of high combat spirit and perfect military temperament and the spearhead of the elite revolutionary armed forces that make enemies shudder by putting primary efforts into spiritual arming true to the unique military idea of Kim Jong Un who stipulated ideology as one of three major elements of armed forces together with soldiers and weapons, and turning all training into practical actual war drills centred on accomplishment of combat missions which have been brought closer to the war.

Mentioned in speeches were a series of deviations and lessons training officers revealed in their work as they failed to be deeply aware of the Party's intention that innovation in the training sector begins with a change in the level and qualifications of the training officers who are directly responsible for it and the preparedness of the training officers is the actual war capability of the army.

The speakers expressed their firm determination to possess the practical qualifications and ability to lead a new innovation and development of the training sector and put the training front on a high level as early as possible in conformity with the Party's military strategic plan and the requirements of modern warfare by deeply bearing in mind their important mission who hold a vanguard position and key role in effecting a revolution in training, and thus firmly prepare all the officers and men to be the strongest in mental strength and the brave fighters with indomitable revolutionary faith, heroic combat spirit and transparent outlook on war.

The venue of the conference was full of extraordinary determination and militant enthusiasm of all the participants to hold fast to Kim Jong Un's idea of attaching importance to training and the Juche - oriented military training tactics as the lifeline and make more vigorous efforts to effect a revolution in training to prepare

the revolutionary armed forces of the DPRK to be invincible strong army in conformity with the developing aspects and changing trend of modern warfare.

The conference was followed by a ceremony of awarding Party and state commendations to the meritorious officers in strengthening training.

Jong Kyong Thaek read out a decree of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The venue of the awarding ceremony was full of boundless gratitude and pledge of loyalty towards Kim Jong Un who understands the unknown efforts of the training officers devoting all their life to the sacred road for implementing the Party's policy on effecting a revolution in training and puts them on the high platform of honor.

The Seventh Conference of the Training Officers of the Korean People's Army marked a significant occasion in setting a new milestone in further strengthening the revolutionary armed forces of the DPRK into the ever - victorious elite ranks equipped with perfect capability to fight a war and the world's strongest revolutionary army of Kim Jong Un by thoroughly establishing a scientific combat training system in the entire army in keeping with the developing trend of the new century and bringing about a radical leap forward and fundamental change in rounding off the combat preparations.

(Pyongyang, May 17th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

LIFE AND CULTURE in PEOPLES KOREA

Triplets Leave Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

Triplets left the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital in the DPRK on June 2.

Their mother Kim Hyang Mi lives in Namdok - dong, Tokchon City, South Phyongan Province, and their father Kim Nam Il works at the Namdok Youth Coal Mine.

Kim Hyang Mi was sent to the hospital in November last year soon after it was confirmed that she was pregnant with triplets. And she received the best medical care there.

Medical workers of the hospital looked after her with sincerity while observing the condition of the pregnant woman and her fetuses and taking measures for scientific treatment.

She gave birth to boy triplets in February.

They weighed 2 kg, 2.6 kg and 1.18 kg at birth and now weigh more than 4 kg.

The healthy triplets and their parents were seen off by doctors and nurses of the hospital.

(Pyongyang, June 6th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Kaesong Koryo Insam Exhibition

Many people visit the Kaesong Koryo Insam Exhibition, where a lot of healthy insam products, including insam tea and extract, are on sale.

(Pyongyang, June 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

International Children's Day, Marked in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The children in the DPRK greeted the June 1 International Children's Day with great joy.

Nurseries, kindergartens, baby homes and orphanages across the country were crowded with children, nursery school and kindergarten teachers and parents.

Art performances, colorful folk games and sports and amusement games of children took place at nurseries and kindergartens in Pyongyang.

The children's gymnastics, dancing and songs added joys to the holiday.

Amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators, the children played various sports and amusement games including toy picking, cock fight, etc.

The children in the other parts of the country, too, enjoyed holidays.

Commercial service establishments, parks and pleasure grounds across the country were full of laughter of the children spending a pleasant and cheerful time with their parents.

(Pyongyang, June 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Pang Chol Mi, Twice World Boxing Champion

Last March, Pang Chol Mi came first and bagged the gold medal in the 52kg category at the IBA Women's World Boxing Championships 2025 by defeating all her rivals.

In 2018, she got the gold medal in the 51kg category at the IBA Women's World Boxing Championships. Thus she became a twice champion.

She was born in the city of Jongju, North Phyongan Province. Her childhood dream was to become a famous athlete who would demonstrate the honour of the country like Kye Sun Hui, a famous woman judoist.

She started boxing after she had been advised by a teacher at the Jongju City Extracurricular Sports School to learn boxing. Some years later she began to draw attention of experts by winning domestic tournaments.

After starting her boxing career at the Kumgangsan Sports Team, she set a high goal of winning world supremacy with her iron fists, and made strenuous efforts, thus becoming one of the famous women boxers in the country.

She also acquitted herself well in international games.

In December 2018, she was awarded the title of People's Athlete and selected as one of the top 10 sportspersons of the DPRK several times.
Kim Son Gyong

(Kim Son Gyong)

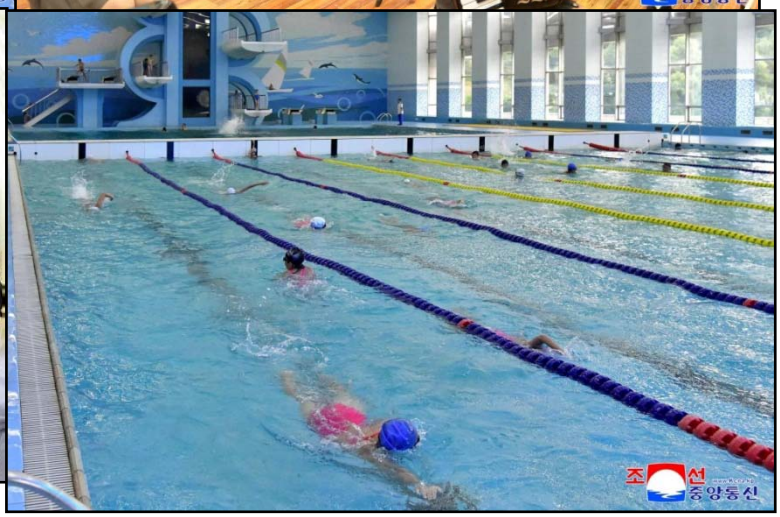
Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace

The Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, a comprehensive extracurricular educational base for schoolchildren and a *'pedigree farm'* for talent education, is situated in the Mangyongdae area in Pyongyang Municipality.

The palace has various hobby group rooms, theatre, library, gymnasium, swimming pool, etc. for extracurricular activities of schoolchildren. A large number of promising reserve scientists, sportspersons and artistes are growing there.

The Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, which has changed its appearance into a palace of children without an equal in the world, is associated with the warm love

of the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un who spares nothing for the rising generations and makes them the happiest in the world.



The palace, built in 1989 under the benevolent care of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, was remodeled more magnificently under the energetic and meticulous leadership of the respected fatherly Marshal.

One day in May 2014, Kim Jong Un visited the palace and set forth the task of remodeling it. Saying that it is the firm determination of the Workers' Party of Korea to make the sons and daughters of the working people give full play to their hope and skill to their heart's content, he saw to it that designing and construction forces were organized, and took measures for supplying materials.

He personally examined hundreds of pieces of layouts, frequently acquainted himself with the construction and took benevolent measures.

In November next year he looked round the remodeled palace and gave precious instructions which would serve as guidelines for its management and operation. Then he sent a lot of musical instruments, modern educational equipment, apparatuses and buses.

Thanks to the boundless loving care of the great fatherly leader, the song 'We Are the Happiest in the World' sung by the schoolchildren who are giving full play to their hope and talent reverberates far and wide across the socialist motherland.

(Pyongyang, May 29th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

KIM IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Years of Trials'

(February 1933 - February 1934)

Chapter 8 - 'Under the Banner of the Anti - Japanese Struggle'

part 54

' A Comment on Ultra - Democracy in the Army'

The Soviet line was a Leftist tendency in the establishment of government; military ultra - democracy was a Leftist ideological tendency which occurred in the command and administration of the army. It advocated absolute equality for every soldier, irrespective of his rank, in the command and administration of the army. In other words, it advocated excessive equalitarianism in all aspects of military activity, regarding it as an absolute.

It was while we were directing the guerrilla army on our return to Wangqing from the campaign in south Manchuria that we first encountered the practice of ultra - democracy in the guerrilla army. At that time the tendency was at an incipient stage, and its effects were not serious.

As I acquainted myself with the work of the guerrilla army on my return to Wangqing after the battle of the Dongning county town, I realized that the ultra - democracy which had barely been germinating had now assumed definite weight in the command system of the army and was paralysing that system.

The alarm was first raised concerning the danger of ultrademocracy in Dahuanggou, Hunchun County, in the autumn of 1933. Dahuanggou was a central guerrilla zone in Hunchun. Pan, the inspector from the Comintern, was murdered there by Pak Tu Nam. At the same place, 13 soldiers of the Hunchun guerrilla unit who had fought in the Dongning county town were all killed in a single incident, bringing grief to all the people in east Manchuria.

A group of guerrillas who had returned to the guerrilla zone after the review of the battle held at Luozigou broke the fatigue of their journey for a while at a solitary house, celebrating Chusok or the day of the Harvest Moon. They relaxed the following day and the day after that, with a guard posted. A Japanese garrison discovered them and surprised them by surrounding the house by night.

The wisest thing to do in such a situation would have been to strike at the enemy's weak point and quickly fight a way through the enemy's encirclement. To do this the commander needed to judge the situation properly and make a prompt decision. But the company commander had no right to make a decision. One of the men was O Pin, an experienced soldier, but his words carried no weight because he had been demoted by the Leftists from the post of head of the military department of the county party committee to a mere soldier.

The Leftists who were in the higher levels of the leadership of the party bodies in those days did not allow the commanders the right to make a decision on military affairs. They maintained that everything concerning military operations must always be discussed at meetings and decided collectively, on the principle of majority rule. This became an iron rule which no one could ever break in the command and administration structures of the army, binding the commanders hand and foot. This abuse of democracy in military affairs weighed so heavily even on able commanding officers that it produced a state of functional paralysis.

Even at the critical moment when the armed enemy was tightening his encirclement in order to destroy them, they continued their nonsensical argument over whether to stand and fight the enemy or break out of the encirclement. Some sensible men insisted that they should fight, and not continue their empty talk until they were all destroyed, but the ultra-democrats declared that no military action should be taken without a decision of the meeting.

This was nothing short of criminal suicide for the besieged guerrillas. While they continued their futile argument, the enemy fell upon them. Only then did the guerrillas stop arguing and begin fighting. The enemy fire mowed down 13 guerrillas.

Only a few of them escaped death by a miracle. One of them came to Wangqing at O Pin's request and told me the details of how the 13 men had been killed.

Paek Il Phyong and O Pin were among the dead.

The soldier from Hunchun told me that, as he was elbowing his way through the heap of dead bodies, O Pin, with his intestines tumbling out of a wound in his belly, had said with his last breath:

"I have no right to order you, but I am telling you as a party member to report this incident to Comrade Kim Il Sung without fail."

I cursed the advocates of ultra - democracy and the dogmatists who had blindly followed them in battle. Had it not been for the obstacle of this ultra - democracy, the Hunchun company could have broken the siege and averted such tragic losses.

These 13 comrades are still fresh in my memory; they had shared life in the shadow of death with me in the Dongning county town. As we were withdrawing from the town after the battle, they had come over fresh from their blocking mission, shaken my hands, set me on their shoulders, and tossed me in the air, saying that the Wangqing company had fought well. At the memorial service for the fallen comrades they had cried bitterly as they made speeches.

I felt my heart choked at the news that these men of such burning passion and love had all been killed in one night. Of these 13, O Pin was the most unforgettable. He had been introduced to me by Chae Su Hang when we were building revolutionary organizations around the six towns in the northern frontier region of Korea. While Chae was attending the Taesong Middle School in Longjing, O Pin had attended the Tonghung Middle School in the same town. Both schools had produced many figures of social importance and independence fighters. They had participated in the student movement together in Longjing. O Pin, together with Chae Su Hang, had attended the Kongsudok meeting and the winter Mingyuegou meeting which we convened. They had taken an active part in the discussion of the policy on the armed struggle.

It was probably in May 1931, that O Pin and Chae Su Hang guided me to Jongsong,

the birthplace of Chae. My first step on Sinhung village after crossing the Tuman River with them on a smuggling boat is still as vivid in my memory as if it happened yesterday. Drinking in with profound emotion the beautiful verdure on the willowy bank and the ancient scene of the old castle site, we talked at length about the future of the motherland.

In the spring of that year, outside the north gate at Sinhung village, I met O Pin's father, O Ui Son, who was the head of the Anti - Imperialist Union in Jongsong. He had been eking out a living by sharecropping in Chatiaogou, Yanji County; when his son became a career revolutionary he had moved to Sinhung village with his family, and his house soon became a secret liaison point linking the AJPGA in the Wangqing area with all the underground revolutionary organizations in Jongsong County in the homeland.

Every time I went to Sinhung village, O Pin's family served me noodles. We spent the Tano festival or the fifth day of the fifth lunar month at this house in 1933. On that occasion O Ui Son went to a market in Phunggye, eight miles away, to buy buckwheat flour, and he made buckwheat noodles for us for lunch, noodles that reminded me of Pyongyang cold noodles.

One of the many things I still cannot forget is that we struck an artesian well in the yard of his house that day, to relieve the family's suffering from a shortage of water. I worked with the spade as hard as if I were O Pin, who was then fighting in Hunchun.

When I met O Pin at Luozigou before the battle of the Dongning county town, I said that his father in Sinhung village had served us buckwheat noodles for the Tano festival. When he heard this, his pleasure was evident. Even though he had been demoted to a soldier from the post of military department head of Hunchun County, he was not in the least disaffected or dispirited.

As I encouraged him not to lose heart, he said, "I am in high spirits, as you can see. My demotion cannot make me Kim Pin or Pak Pin. Nevertheless, I do not feel like working in Hunchun any more. I am thinking of moving to Wangqing after the battle, if my superior permits it. What do you think of the idea?"

I answered, "I will be happy if you come to Wangqing. But remember that there are a lot of Leftists willing to brand people as 'Minsaengdan' members in Wangqing, too."

"Is that so?" "The Leftist wind never dies away in Wangqing."

"But I think I should feel light - hearted beside you. In any case, I shall come to Wangqing, come what may. When I say something I stick to it."

When we attacked the fort in the west of the town, he led the line of advance with a grenade in his hand. He was highly commended for this at the meeting to review the battle.

When the units were parting with one another at Luozigou after the meeting he reaffirmed his firm intention. His resolve to come to Wangqing was unshakable. He said his determination had been strengthened when he saw the guerrillas from Wangqing capturing the fort and charging into the town during the battle. Naturally I promised him my full cooperation.

However, the sad news of O Pin's death reached Wangqing before I could keep that promise. Ri Kwang had been murdered in the spring, and Pan, the member of the provincial party committee, had been killed in the summer; today O Pin had gone to the world of no return without realizing his long - cherished desire.

The sad news of the death of 13 warriors including O Pin came as a bolt from the blue. Ever since then I have shuddered at the mention of ultra - democracy in military affairs, and never tolerated the slightest tendency towards it in our ranks.

This tendency was so repugnant to me because it was utterly destructive of revolutionary practice.

We still regard it as an absolute principle that all questions concerning military operations must be discussed by Party organizations and welcome that the creative opinions of the masses must be incorporated into the planning of military operations via the Party organizations. But we do not tolerate the encroachment of this principle of collectivism on the authority of the commanding officers who are in charge of the administration of their units.

In the early days of the war against the Japanese, however, ultra - democracy, on the excuse of collectivism, limited the authority of the commanding officers and paralysed the command system in the administration of military units and conduct of operations.

In those days, in order to stimulate the creative energy of the party members there were party group meetings, branch meetings and committee meetings at all levels in the guerrilla army when military operations were being planned or during a battle, and there were also unit meetings similar to the general servicemen's meeting nowadays. The principle was to consider every aspect of the situation.

For all this, the Leftists, who regarded ultra - democracy as being as absolute as Napoleon's code of laws, maintained that all military matters, irrespective of their importance and the prevailing circumstances, should be discussed at party bodies of all levels and at unit meetings.

Suppose the revolutionary army was to attack a town. They discussed the plan first at a party group meeting, using a sketch map of the town without its name, deciding whether or not it was necessary to attack it and, if it was necessary, in what way, before a resolution was adopted.

When the need to do battle and the possibility of victory was confirmed at the

meeting and a detailed plan of operations was mapped out, the same process was repeated at a branch meeting.

The same procedure was followed at the unit meeting, except that this was also attended by non - party members. They said: "We are going to attack a certain town, the attack will bring us great political and military benefits with no losses or few casualties, the plan of operations is such and such, we will surely emerge victorious if we fight in accordance with this plan." Then they passed a decision, issued battle orders and attacked the town.

Such meetings, which proceeded with agenda improvised as suddenly as a stone thrown into a lake, involved endless arguments, about the pros and cons of every possibility, before conclusions were finally reached. The right to an equal vote required by ultra - democracy resulted in time-consuming uproarious arguments involving everyone.

Operational plans which had gone through different meetings at different levels turned out to be useless as the enemy situation changed in the meantime. And when such an operation was undertaken the changed situation resulted in a heavy toll of the forces of the revolutionary army.

The death of the 13 courageous men at Dahuanggou was a glaring example of the influence of ultra - democracy on military affairs.

Another expression of this abuse of democracy was the striving to establish excessive equality and impartiality in the revolutionary army.

Such abuses were also witnessed in the units under my command.

One day, with Kim Myong Gyun, head of the military department of the county party committee, I paid a visit to the barracks of the 1st company to learn about its work. I found the company commander sweeping the yard and its political instructor chopping firewood with his men in a corner of the yard. I smiled at the laudable sight of officers working in harmony with their men.

For some reason, however, the sight left Kim Myong Gyun cold.

"I'm pleased to see the commanding officers setting an example," I said, but the department head still seemed unimpressed. "Well, what about joining them?" I said, approaching a besom lying in a corner of the yard.

Kim Myong Gyun tugged gently at my sleeve, saying, "Let me show you an amazing sight."

He ordered the duty officer to summon the company commander and political instructor immediately.

The officer answered, "Now is the morning cleaning time."

"Bring them here as you are ordered and no more idle talk!" Kim Myong Gyun demanded with no more ado.

The officer's response was not soft, either. "Then the company commander and political instructor will be criticized at the unit meeting."

I casually asked Kim Myong Gyun what the officer's answer meant. He replied, "It means that the company commander and political instructor must do the cleaning, setting aside everything else, when the soldiers are cleaning, for they are equal human beings."

This incident occurred when ultra - democracy was still at its incipient stage. This blind idea of equality was soon put into practice by the guerrilla army, and it paralysed its command system for some time.

It is needless to say that of course every man, and every soldier, is equal as a human being. But in the revolutionary army - the AntiJapanese People's Guerrilla Army or the Korean People's Army - every soldier is given different assignments in accordance with his duty. One man is designated company commander, another man platoon leader and another squad leader.

The various duties and assignments performed by soldiers place them in the relationship of superiors and subordinates in the revolutionary army, a company commander being superior to his platoon leaders, a platoon leader to his squad leaders and a squad leader to his men.

The service regulations of the revolutionary army stipulate that subordinates shall obey the orders of their superiors without reservation. Otherwise it would be impossible to command the army and maintain iron discipline. The service regulations of the anti - Japanese guerrilla army fully reflected the collective opinions of the soldiers and required the commanding personnel to abide by the regulations willingly.

However, the Left opportunists ignored the relationship between superiors and subordinates stipulated in the service regulations of the AJPGA, and this inflicted serious damage on the living tissue of the AJPGA, whose lifeblood was discipline, order and unity between the officers and men, and it undermined the army's moral basis.

Ultra - democracy in the army was an expression of ultraegalitarianism. It even produced the unsavoury practice of soldiers not respecting the superiors they had elected, speaking impolitely to them or disputing their orders on the excuse of equality.

An army in which subordinates do not salute their superiors, speak to them impolitely, or dispute their orders and instructions, is no longer an army. It is a

rabble. Can one ever expect from such a rabble the noble comradeship and unity of ideology and purpose that encourage men to shield their commanders from danger and the latter to protect their men at the risk of their own lives? Can one ever expect from it the steel - like unity that enables them to speak with one voice, walk with the same gait and breathe as one?

Ultra - democracy in military affairs also required that a commander should do exactly what his men did in battle. The proverb, "Horns on the head, rosary beads on a string," states the simple truth that everything has its place. In other words, a commander and his men have different duties to perform in battle. A suckling infant is capable of understanding this.

Ultra - democrats in the army, however, preached that the commanders should fight in the front rank both in attack and defence, unafraid of death. This sermonizing made it impossible for the commanders to perform their duties properly. Commanders who were duty bound to study the combat situation from the best vantage point all the time and command the battle from a broad viewpoint, had to move about in the rank and file. That was why they were unable to control their units in accordance with the situation.

Certainly, a commander sometimes needs to take his place at the head of the attacking men, or to inspect the trenches and encourage the men by going through fire. When his personal example is required to change an adverse situation into a favourable one, he must, of course, stand in the front rank and encourage his men to destroy the enemy. But doing this in every situation is not the correct way to set an example.

When summing the results of battles in those days, commanders who moved in the front rank of the attacking formation, away from their command posts, were always extolled. Men would compete with one another in praising their commanders - one saying that his platoon leader did not fear the hail of bullets as he stood on the hill, commanding the battle, another boasting that his company commander jumped into the enemy's trench several metres ahead of his men, and another bragging that no battalion commander could be braver in fighting the enemy hand to hand than his battalion commander.

In this climate, the adventurist tendency to plunge, singlehanded, into the enemy's position became endemic among the platoon leaders, company commanders and battalion commanders of all guerrilla units in east Manchuria, the very commanders who should have maintained the positions defined in the battle regulations, calculated the general development of the battle and determined their forces' future course of action. This tendency led to the deaths of many platoon and company officers, the basic unit commanders of the guerrilla units, in the early days of the war against the Japanese.

A great number of these single - handed heroes were produced in Wangqing–men such as Kim Chol, Kim Song Hyon and Ri Ung Man. Kim Chol and Kim Song Hyon fell

while leading charges in battle, and Ri Ung Man was wounded in the ankle while leading the fighting from the front.

Choe Hyon and Jo To On in Yanji were master - hands at the bayonet charge, famous throughout the whole of east Manchuria. They even carried out reconnaissance missions themselves, instead of sending their men. They were innocent adventurers, as naive in their actions as schoolboys, rather than military commanders.

Jo To On was a famous adventurer produced by the Yanji guerrilla unit. He was so good at whistling that from the early days the people in Yanji called him by the nickname of "Whistling Jo." Wherever he went, his nickname attracted the people's attention.

Even when his hair was grey and he had long given up whistling, he used to be known as "Whistling Jo," an expression of people's affection for this veteran who always braved the hail of bullets at the head of his men during the war against the Japanese. He became so accustomed to the nickname throughout his life he felt uncomfortable when he was called by his real name.

Once a visitor knocked at his door and asked, "Is this the house of Comrade Jo To On?" He answered bluntly, "Not Jo To On, but 'Whistling Jo.' " This reply embarrassed his visitor, but it showed how fond he was of the nickname his comrades - in - arms had given him during the anti - Japanese war.

If he had been alive, I would wish to recollect him by his nickname which was so popular among the masses.

Jo To On did not know how to write even his parents' names; only when he was much older than school age did he learn how to read and write the Korean alphabet, as well as studying the multiplication table and a Children's Reader. As soon as he was able to read and write, he became a member of the organization and the guerrilla army and then developed further to shoulder the heavy responsibility of a company commander. This company commander would go himself to reconnoitre enemy strongholds within sight, come back to his company, issue orders for a raid, and then dash like hurricane in the vanguard of the attack.

When he had captured several rifles at one time after reconnoitring and raiding positions of the enemy's self - defence corps in broad daylight, the Leftists gave wide publicity to his distinguished deed at various meetings and in the official papers. But this was one-sided propaganda which gave no consideration to the fact that Jo was a commanding officer who should have refrained from such adventures. However, as a result of that propaganda he became famous as a soldier throughout almost the whole of east Manchuria.

He was seriously wounded in the battle of Dadianzi while rushing at an enemy machinegun emplacement at the head of his unit. He was so near the machinegun

that a bullet which hit him in the belly emerged diagonally from his back. His life was saved by miracle, but he had to live in hospital for six years because of the wound he received. He was unable to return to his beloved company.

He was bedridden while the anti - Japanese armed struggle was developing to the level of victorious, large-unit operations over wide areas in south and north Manchuria and the homeland. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army became a legendary army known to the whole world and its just struggle became a beacon of light to the oppressed peoples of the world. This war required efficient commanders and veterans capable of directing new regiments and divisions. If he had not been disabled, Jo To On could have rendered tremendous service when the war against the Japanese was at its triumphant high tide.

The Leftists refused to pay attention to the safety of commanders until the distorted concept of democracy was finally eliminated from the army; it was only some time later that guards were organized in each of the regiments and divisions to protect the commander.

The abuse of democracy in the revolutionary army was also expressed in the indiscriminate use of reward and punishment. The anti - Japanese guerrilla army had a system of reward and punishment designed to strengthen its fighting efficiency. We rewarded soldiers who were exemplary in combat, training and everyday life, and punished those who seriously violated the service regulations, applying various standards according to specific merits and demerits.

Ultra - democrats, however, disputed this system by arguing over why one comrade was awarded the first prize, and another the second prize, when they had both performed the same duty in the same squad, over why somebody was only given a reprimand and somebody else was given a warning when they had committed the same mistake; thus they bolstered opinion in support of indiscriminate application of regulations and brought pressure to bear upon us.

This surrealistic attitude undermined the basic aim of a system of reward and punishment. In short, ultra - democracy was a pernicious ideological trend that ran counter to our aspirations and efforts to foster the military, political and moral superiority of the anti - Japanese guerrilla army and advance the anti-Japanese armed struggle towards ultimate victory. If we had not eradicated this ideological trend in good time, all the commanders of the guerrilla army would sooner or later have been reduced to mere figureheads, and the guerrilla army to a lawless collective in which there was no distinction between the commanders and the rank and file, and ultimately to a rabble disarmed by itself.

Ultra - democracy, no matter what specific forms it took, was an opportunist trend derived from petit bourgeois ideology. It was, in effect, an anarchic tendency which had nothing in common with the revolutionary ideology of the working class.

Anarchism, a reflection of petit bourgeois ideology, derives from an extreme hatred

for authority in general and a resistance to the political power of the bourgeoisie in particular. It attempted to introduce anarchic disorder and immoderate conduct into society, extolling ultra - democracy, radical freedom and self - indulgence.

Some radical ideologists, who represented the distress of the petit bourgeoisie, which was economically bankrupt and politically disenfranchised under the pressures of capitalist mass production and the political dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, attempted to lead the masses in opposition to state power in general by alleging that the political power of the capitalist class should be overthrown by violence and anarchism established.

The so - called "theory of anarchism" of such ideologists as the French petit bourgeois, Proudhon, and Bakunin and Kropotkin in Russia, which found expression in an extreme hatred for political power and unreasonable demands for social equality, was a destructive ideological trend which made it impossible to rouse the working masses to the struggle against the repression of the capitalists, to safeguard the gains of the revolution and establish truly popular and democratic systems in those countries which had overthrown the dictatorship of the exploiting class; it was condemned by the impartial judgement of history.

Nevertheless, for some time this ideological trend gave the petit bourgeoisie illusions about ultra - democracy and unrestricted freedom and it spread to some extent to the regions and countries where capitalist industry had not been developed on a large scale and the petit bourgeois and peasant mentality remained dominant. This is the major reason why quite a few people thought that anarchism made certain contributions to the struggle against capitalism.

Some working - class parties enlisted anarchic forces in the struggle to overthrow the reactionary regime of the landlords and bourgeoisie. It is well - known that the Soviet government cooperated with Makhno and his clique, an anarchic collective in the Ukraine, during the Civil War.

In the early days, when ultra - democracy emerged in the guerrilla army, anarchism still existed as a political idea that served a certain social stratum, the petit bourgeoisie in particular, as an expression of their revolutionary character, and it inflicted tangible harm on the revolutionary theory and practice of the working class.

This does not mean, however, that the only form taken by ultrademocracy was anarchism. The activities of the revisionists who emerged in the international working class movement also had elements in common with ultra-democracy. Under the cloak of democracy, they promoted bourgeois liberalism, anarchism, immoderacy and disorder, and they gave rise to social confusion and self - indulgence. In the light of this experience, we cannot but conclude that there is an ideological community between extreme bourgeois democracy and anarchism.

If ultra - democracy finds its way into the military sector, it will eventually produce anarchic confusion. Had it not been eliminated from the guerrilla army before it was

too late, ultra - democracy could have irretrievably damaged the process of building up the guerrilla army and its military operations, and could have seriously hampered the overall development of the revolutionary movement.

When we were involved in combatting it, with the firm determination of wiping it out, a meeting of commanders and political commissars of the guerrilla units in east Manchuria was convened in Shiliping to review the work done in the year and half since the guerrilla zones had been established and to take measures to defend these zones from the enemy's large - scale "punitive" operations.

I met Kim Il Ryong and Kim Jong Ryong at this meeting. The former was the commander and the latter the political commissar of the Antu guerrilla unit. The meeting was also attended by Jang and Cha Ryong Dok, commander and political commissar of the Helong guerrilla unit, and Ju Jin, Pak Tong Gun and Pak Kil, general commander, commander and political commissar of the Yanji guerrilla unit. Some comrades also came from the Hunchun guerrilla unit, but I cannot remember who they were.

This meeting also discussed measures for overcoming the ultrademocratic tendency in the command and administration of guerrilla units.

We maintained that the main factor in the command of a guerrilla unit was the authority of its commander and the establishment of rigid discipline and centralization, that the method of administration should give priority to political work. At the meeting I stressed the following points: The distinctions between the superior and the subordinate in a unit should be clear and absolute. A commander should be steadfast and positive in executing the orders issued by his superior and unswervingly carry out a decision once he had made it. He should always take the initiative in commanding and act with determination, without wavering or hesitating in complicated and difficult circumstances. But this on no account means that he may resort to subjectivism and arbitrariness in commanding. He must know how to draw on the energy and wisdom of the masses in executing the orders of his superiors and in the command of battles. He should not command his unit only by means of orders, but engage the soldiers' conscious enthusiasm by giving priority to political work. Today's war is not like wars in the days of slave - owning and feudal societies, when one contended for victory on a solitary horse; it is a modern, people's war in which the army and people fight as one. The outcome of a war is decided by the ability to allow fuller scope to the enthusiasm and creativity of the army and people. This requires that political work should be given definite precedence. Party meetings, unit meetings, explanations and propaganda by agitators are powerful means for political work. Commanders should therefore make effective use of these means.

I criticized the Hunchun guerrilla unit for its mistake in Dahuanggou and warned the representatives from the guerrilla units in all counties of the harmfulness of ultra - democracy in military affairs, showing that it had led to the loss of 13 guerrillas.

Our younger generation might not easily understand or believe the episodes I have

briefly mentioned here, or the childish nature of the infantile disorder of ultra - democracy as demonstrated in these episodes. But these are the true facts.

The infiltration of this malady into the guerrilla army in the early days of the armed struggle was a trial for those of us who bore the heavy burden of defending the guerrilla bases and creating the allied front while also being responsible for administering the army.

At the meeting we stressed once again that guerrilla units should be commanded and managed in accordance with the principle of individual responsibility on a basis of democracy.

After the incident in Dahuanggou two contradictory tendencies appeared in the guerrilla units. One supported the enforcement of one - man management system with a single commander, and the other insisted upon continued adherence to the democratic principle in army administration. These two positions each had merits and demerits.

Rendering the one - man management system absolute might give rise to arbitrariness and subjectivity in the command and administration of the army, while making democracy absolute might deprive the army of promptness and efficiency in its command and management. So I proposed the principle of oneman management system based on democracy for discussion. According to this principle a commander's responsibility to command and administer his unit was based on a decision made by the party organization following collective discussion. Collective discussion based on democracy would enable complex and difficult military tasks at each period to be carried out satisfactorily by exploiting the masses' collective wisdom, whereas the one-man management system based on the discussion would enhance the commander's sense of responsibility and role in accordance with the military requirements, the prerequisite for which was a high degree of promptness, determination and concerted action.

We also stressed the need to establish iron discipline in the guerrilla army by maintaining a well - regulated system of command within it. A commander's orders are not an expression of individual opinion; they are an expression of the democratic and organizational opinion of the body of a higher level. Military orders possess legal force and a commander is responsible before the law for the orders he has issued. The rank and file should never in the least degree discount or dispute orders; they are duty bound to execute them promptly and without fail, whatever the circumstances. Commanders should command and supervise the carrying out of their orders in an appropriate manner.

We also discussed the tasks of creating a sound ideological atmosphere in the units and of consolidating revolutionary unity between the superiors and subordinates by intensifying the study of communist ideology and the struggle against such petit bourgeois ideologies as the infantile equality and anarchism pursued by ultra-democracy in military affairs.

The meeting at Shiliping enlightened the commanders of the guerrilla army. In the subsequent trials of repeated battle ultrademocracy was eliminated from the army once and for all.

Had we not completely overcome ultra - democracy in the army in the early days of the anti - Japanese war, we would not have been able to consolidate the invincible ranks of the Korean People's Army in such a short period of time after liberation, nor would we have emerged victorious in the fight against the international allied forces of imperialism headed by US imperialism.

It is now a matter of course that our People's Army contains neither those who insist on unprincipled equality and impartiality nor those who dispute their superiors' orders. The soldiers answer their superiors' orders only by saying, "I understand!" Our People's Army is a collective of loyal soldiers who live in a spirit of unity of superiors and subordinates, unity of army and people, a spirit of constant self - reliance and fortitude from the day they take the oath of the military code of conduct to the moment they are discharged from the service.

If anyone wishes to know our soldiers' attitude towards democracy, he need only understand their militant slogan, "When the Party decides, we do everything!" If he wants to see the genuine features of unity between superiors and subordinates manifested in the deeds of our soldiers, he need only learn of the last moments of Heroes Kim Kwang Chol and Han Yong Chol, who had sacrificed their lives for the sake of many of their comrades - in - arms. Ultra - democracy was liquidated a long time ago, but it must still be guarded against.

We safeguard democracy but oppose ultra - democracy; we maintain equality but we regard ultra - egalitarianism as taboo, because both of these extremes invite revisionism. There are quite a number of people on the Earth who are anxious to see our style of socialism corrupted by the filthy germ of revisionism. Our people and the People's Army therefore never tolerate the infiltration of our ranks by revisionism. We do not want our Party to be reduced to a club or a market - place by the tendency of ultrademocracy. The suffering inflicted upon us by the evils of ultrademocracy in military affairs during the anti - Japanese war and the lessons of Eastern Europe cry out to us that we must not allow this.

T O B E C O N T I N U E D

USEFUL LINKS & EDITORIAL INFORMATION

Korean Friendship Association United Kingdom:

https://www.kfauk.com/

email uk@korea-dpr.info
websites:
https://www.kfauk.com/
http://juche007-anglo-peopleskoreafriendship.blogspot.com/

Facebook:

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The deadline date to send correspondence on below email addresses is 25th of every each month:

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juche007@googlemail.com

Look forward to new issue July 2025

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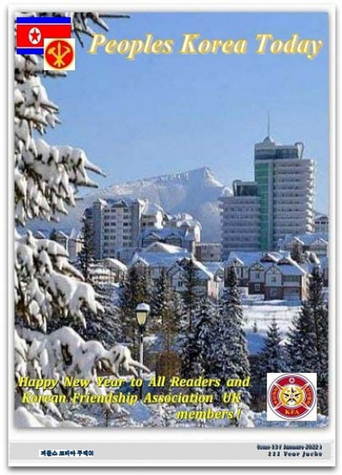

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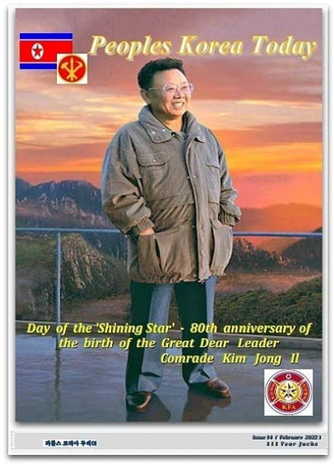

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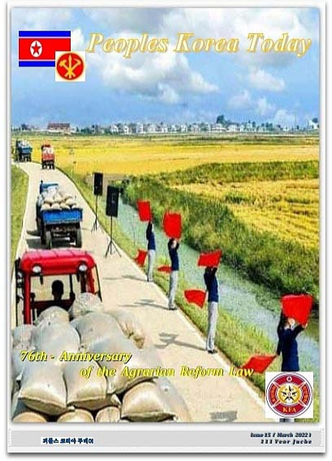

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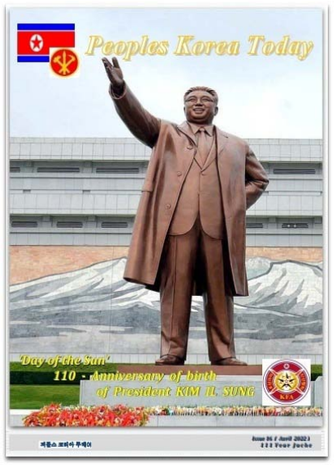

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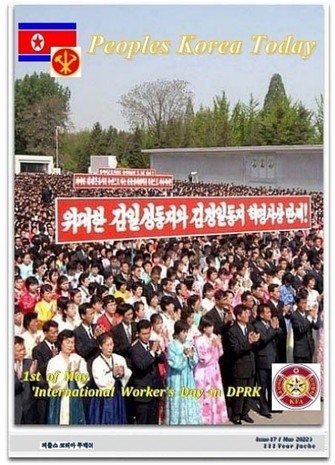

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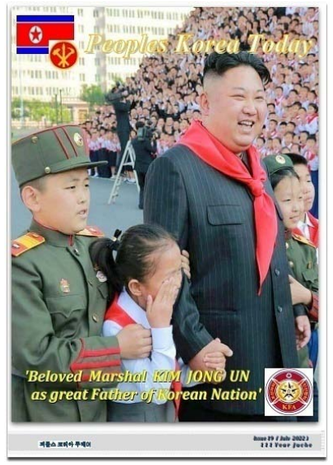

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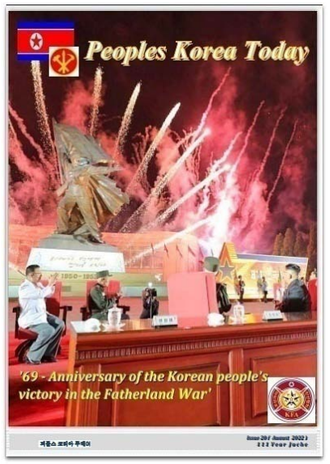

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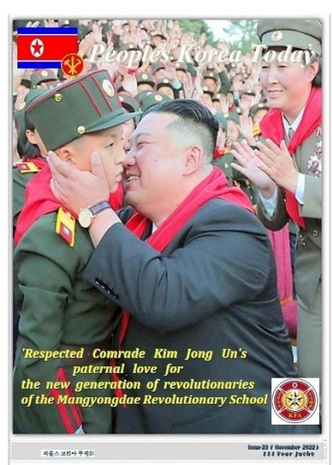
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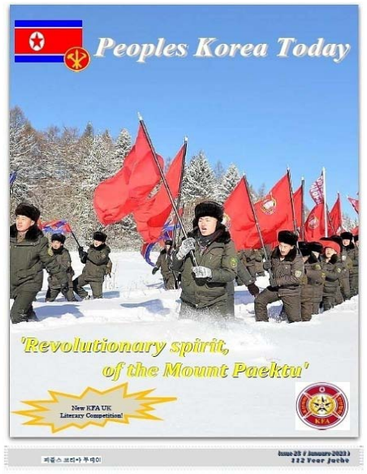

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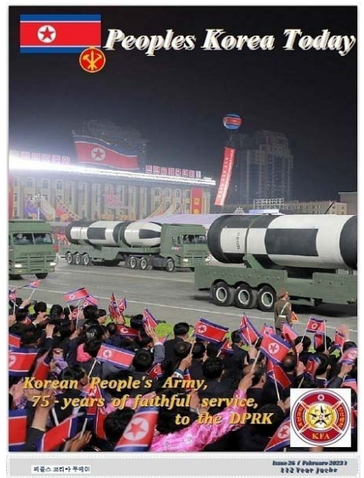

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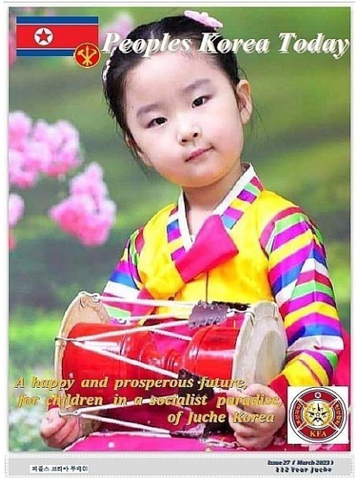

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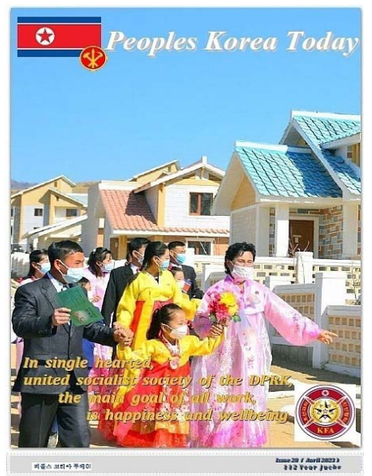
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In single hearted,
united socialist society of the DPRK,
the main goal of all work,
is happiness and wellbeing

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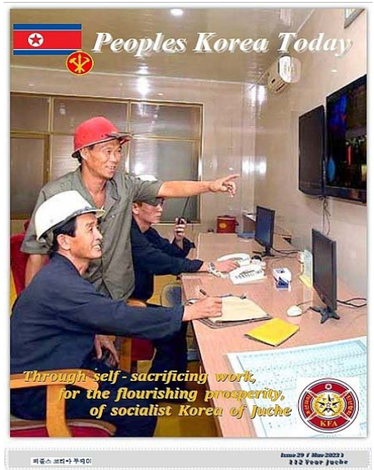

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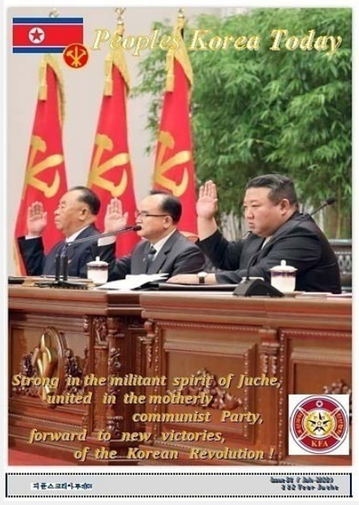
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communist Party,
forward to new victories,
of the Korean Revolution !

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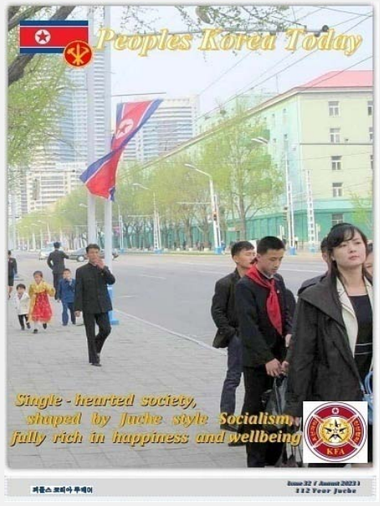

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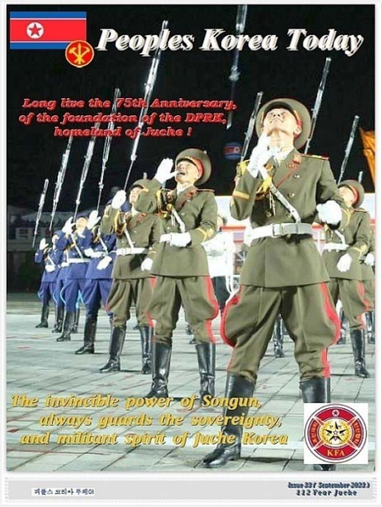
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Long live the 75th Anniversary,
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The invincible power of Songun,
always guards the sovereignty,
and militant spirit of Juche Korea

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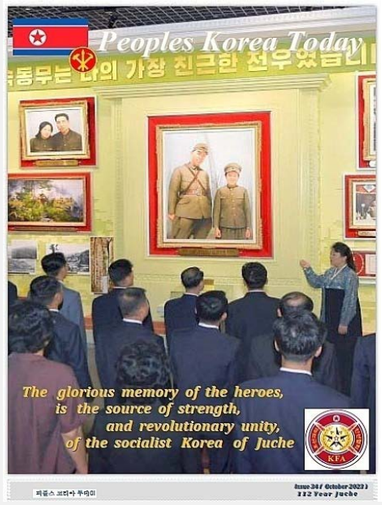
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The glorious memory of the heroes,
is the source of strength,
and revolutionary unity,
of the socialist Korea of Juche

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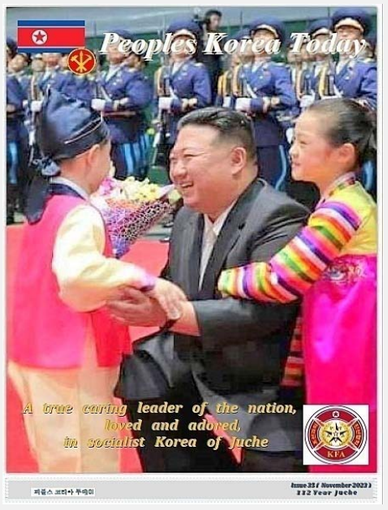

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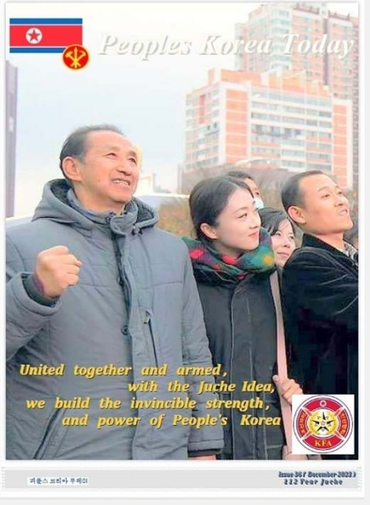
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United together and armed,
with the Juche Idea,
we build the invincible strength,
and power of People's Korea

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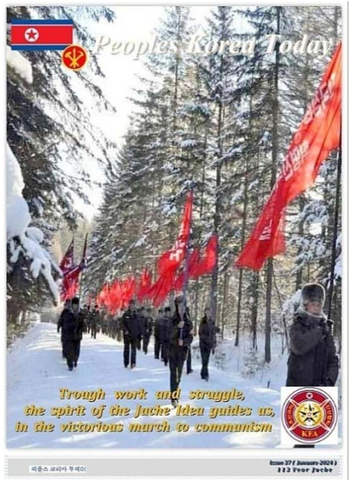
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Trough work and struggle,
the spirit of the Juche idea guides us,
in the victorious march to communism

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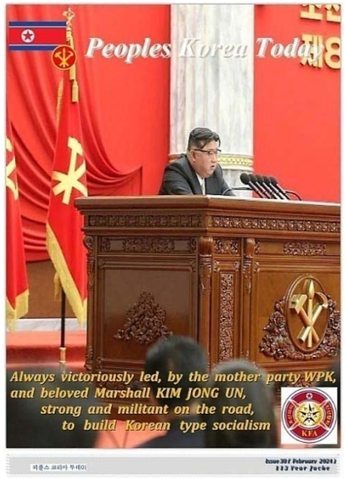
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Always victoriously led, by the mother party WPK,
and beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN,
strong and militant on the road,
to build Korean type socialism

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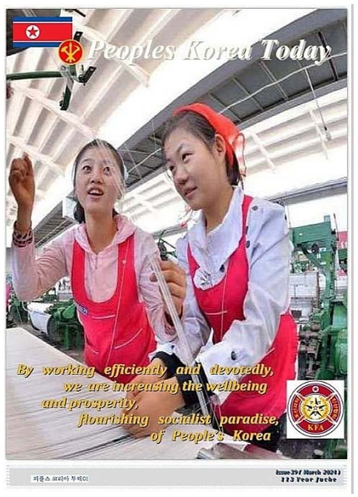
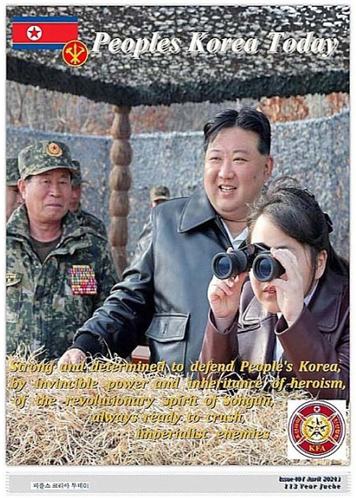
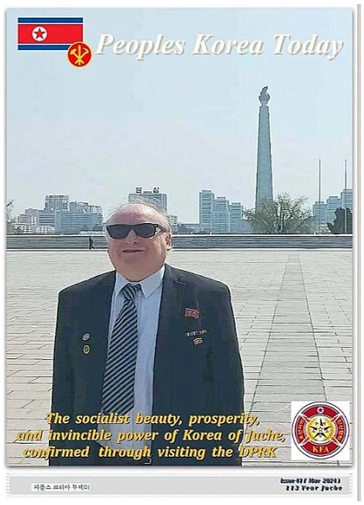


Issue 39 (March 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong and determined, to defend People's Korea,
by invincible power and inheritance of heroism,
of the revolutionary spirit of Sobaek,
always ready to crush,
imperialist enemies

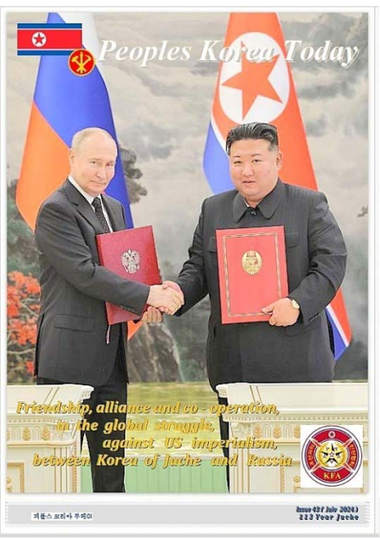
Issue 40 (April 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The socialist beauty, prosperity,
and invincible power of Korea of Juche,
confirmed through visiting the DPRK

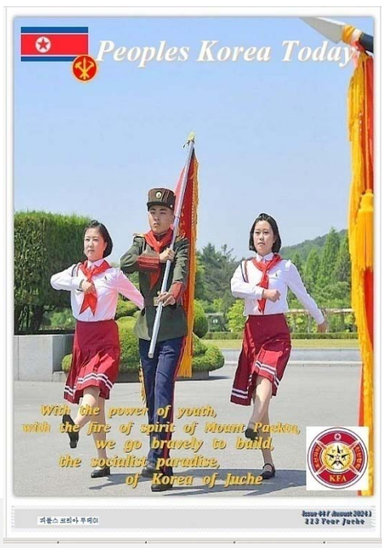
Issue 41 (May 2024)

Peoples Korea Today
조선로동당 중앙간부학교
Beloved Kim Jong Un is a true Leader,
Faithfully armed by the Juche Idea,
serving the good of the people,
in the socialist paradise,
of People's Korea

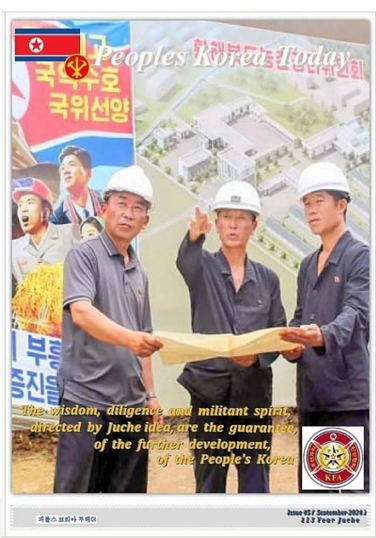
Issue 42 (June 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Friendship, alliance and co - operation,
in the global Struggle,
against US imperialism,
between Korea of Juche and Russia

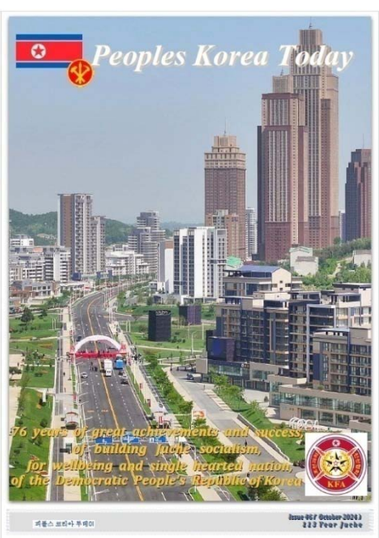
Issue 43 (July 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
With the power of youth,
with the fire of spirit of Mount Paekdu,
we go bravely to build,
the socialist paradise,
of Korea of Juche

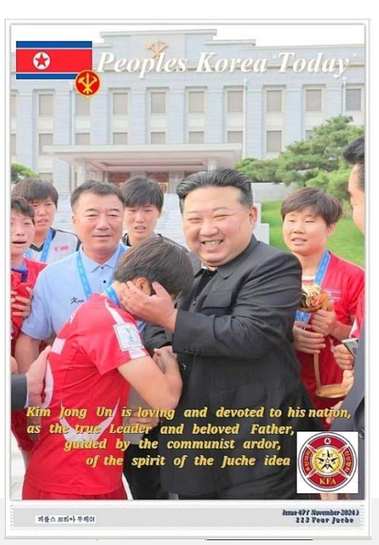
Issue 44 (August 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The wisdom, diligence and militant spirit,
directed by Juche idea, are the guarantee,
of the further development,
of the People's Korea

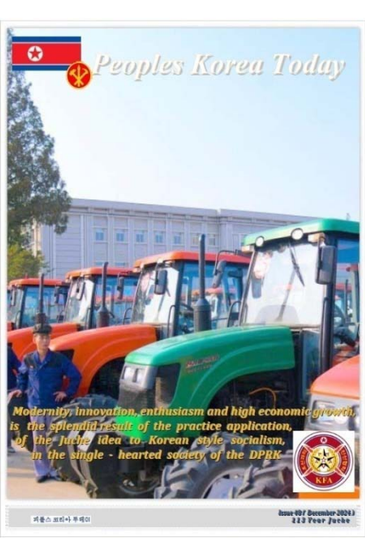
Issue 45 (September 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
76 years of great achievements and success,
in building Juche socialism,
for wellbeing and single hearted nation,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Issue 46 (October 2024)

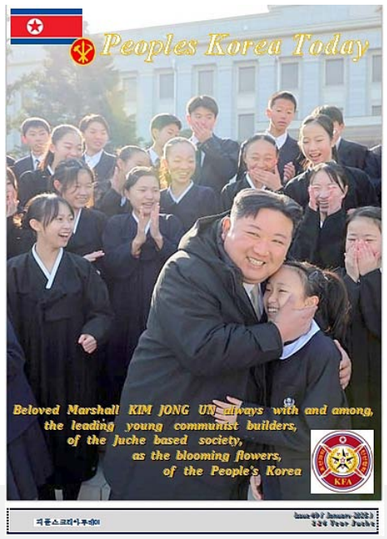

Peoples Korea Today
Kim Jong Un is loving and devoted to his nation,
as the true Leader and beloved Father,
guided by the communist ardor,
of the spirit of the Juche idea

Issue 47 (November 2024)

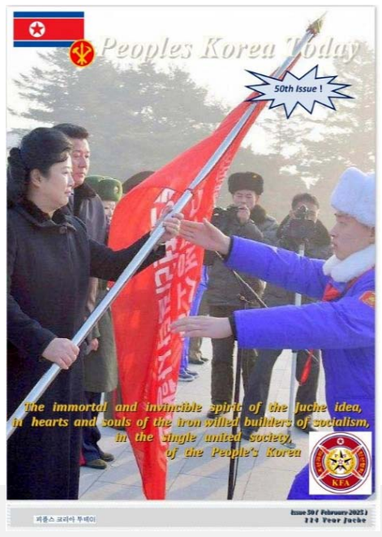

Peoples Korea Today
Modernity, innovation, enthusiasm and high economic growth,
is the splendid result of the practice application,
of the Juche idea to Korean style socialism,
in the single - hearted society of the DPRK

Issue 48 (December 2024)

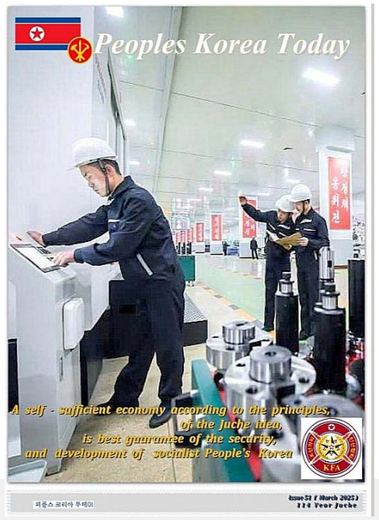
Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2025 issues 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54


Peoples Korea Today
Beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN always with and among,
the leading young communist builders,
of the Juche based society,
as the blooming flowers,
of the People's Korea

Issue 49 (January 2025)


Peoples Korea Today
50th issue !
The immortal and invincible spirit of the Juche idea,
in hearts and souls of the iron willed builders of socialism,
in the single united society,
of the People's Korea

Issue 50 (February 2025)


Peoples Korea Today
A self - sufficient economy according to the principles,
of the Juche idea,
is best guarantee of the security,
and development of socialist People's Korea

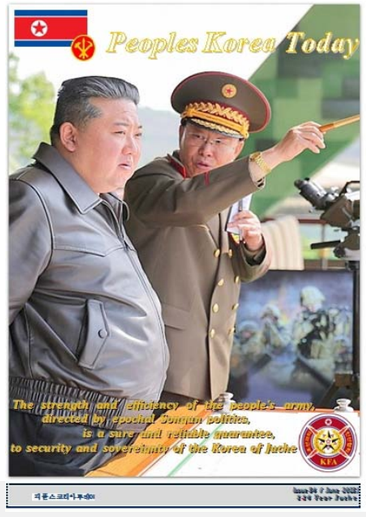
Issue 51 (March 2025)

Peoples Korea Today
The beauty of a flourishing human being,
in every aspects of life is a result of practising,
the Juche idea in socialist society,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Issue 52 (April 2025)

Peoples Korea Today
United by work of common collective efforts,
serving best as we can the socialist motherland,
strengthened and inspired by the Juche idea,
we are marching towards communism

Issue 53 (May 2025)


Peoples Korea Today
The strength and efficiency of the people's army,
directed by epochal Songun politics,
is a sure and reliable guarantee,
to security and sovereignty of the Korea of Juche

Issue 54 (June 2025)

POEM OF THE MONTH

Let Us Defend Socialism
(song)

Even as dark clouds gather and the winds of temptation blow,
we advance towards socialism following the guiding principle.

Our party is the foremost, and socialism is paramount.

Raise the red flag high and defend socialism,
to guard it is victory, to abandon it is death.
Let us unite even more firmly around the guiding principle.

Our party is the foremost, and socialism is paramount.

Raise the red flag high and defend socialism,
our style of socialism centres around the people.

Uphold the guiding principle and shine across the world.

Our party is the foremost, and socialism is paramount.

Raise the red flag high and defend socialism.

Author: Hwang Jin Yong 1991.

LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

January

8th of January
Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

February

8th of February
Foundation of Korean People's Army as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force

16th of February
Day of the 'Shining Star' Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

March

5th of March
Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law

8th of March
International women's Day

April

25th of April
'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army

27th of April
Anniversary of Panmunjom Inter - Korean Summit

May

1st of May
'International Worker's Day'

June

25th of June
Anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists

July

8th of July
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG

17th of July
Anniversary of the award of the title of Marshal to Respected Comrade KIM JONG UN

27th of July
Anniversary of victory in Fatherland Liberation War'

August

15th of August
'Day of Songun' (start of the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)

September

9th of September
Foundation of the Republic Day

22nd of September
Anniversary of the passing away of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK

October

10th of October
Party Foundation Day

17th of October
Anniversary of foundation of 'Down with Imperialism Union'

November

13th of November
Not a DPRK anniversary but anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Friendship Association

29th of November
Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

December

17th of December
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

24th of December
Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

30rd of December
Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander